The New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage through the Senate of the Bill Reconstructing the Court of Claims.

Kellogg, of Illinois, on the Republican Alliance with Mr. Douglas.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 13, 1860.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

The vote in the Senate, to-day, making the Homestead bill the special order for Thursday, is regarded by some as indicative of its strength before that body. But I know such not to be the fact. Several Senators who voted to make it the special order will vote ultimately against the bill. Its passage would prove ruinous to those who have been speculating in land warrants.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The time spent in perfecting the Court of Claims bill, in the Senate, is wasted, as the House is certain to reject it, and possibly may abolish the Court, as its decisions are constantly overruled.

INQUIRY INTO THE CONDITION OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Senator WILSON introduced a resolution, to-day, calling on the Executive for information as to the manner in which the treaty with England on the Slave-trade question is carried out. The TIMES' Washington dispatches, I understand, have induced Senators to believe that additional legislation is necessary before the Executive can efficiently perform his duties, under the provisions of that treaty. Secretary CASS' rejoinder to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, together with the previous correspondence, will be sent to the Senate in Executive session. It will show that every effort has been made to execute faithfully all our obligations to suppress the slave traffic.

TEXAS VOLUNTEERS AGAIN.

Senator HEMPHILL's bill for mounting and equipping the Texas Regiment of volunteers, authorised by the act of April, 1858, comes up to-morrow as a special order, with prospect of success. Mr. HEMPHILL's bill will also be reported by the House Committee. Some Republicans fear that these troops might be used for offensive purposes against Mexico; but the act authorising the enlistment of the Regiment limits their use to frontier defence, or defence against Indians; and thus ignores the idea of their being used for any demonstration against Mexico. With this fear removed, the Republicans will cheerfully grant all necessary defence against the hostile Indians.

THE MAIL SERVICE OF THE COUNTRY.

The House Post-office Committee, on Friday, will take up for consideration the power of the Postmaster-General to curtail the mail service, with a view to overhauling that official's singular conduct in cutting down the mails of the country. Complaints loud and long come up from almost every county, and every State, but particularly from the Northwest. The Committee is determined to hold the Postmaster-General to strict accountability on this head. The bill reported by Mr. COLFAX, directing bids to be received for Overland Mail service, with a view to the abandonment of the Ocean Mail service to California, passed the House by a large majority. Mr. COLFAX has been assured by reliable parties that a daily Overland Mail can be run for less than one million of dollars. The present service costs two and a quarter millions. Mr. COLFAX deserves great credit for the indefatigable manner in which he is pressing the business of his Committee.

ARMING THE MILITIA.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM made an able address in support of his proposition to increase the appropriation for arming the militia of States from $200,000 to $600,000. The sum of $200,000 was fixed fifty years ago, when the militia numbered less than half a million. The militia now numbers upwards of four millions.

DELAY IN THE ISSUE OF LAND PATENTS.

The resolution of inquiry into the cause of the delay in issuing land patents seems to have had a fine effect. Patents are now in course of rapid distribution, although 30,000 are now awaiting signature.

THE PRINTING CORRUPTION INVESTIGATION.

JOHN R. LARCOMBE, Mr. WENDELL's foreman, testified before the Committee on Expenditures to-day, and made some disclosures as to the use of printing spoils in the Pennsylvania and other elections. His evidence establishes the improper use of money by parties high in authority. Mr. HART, Superintendent of Public Printing, testified as to the rottenness of the present system, and strongly approved the proposition for a Government Printing-office.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE FRIGHTENED.

The pressure has become so great upon the National Committee for a change from Charleston to some other place, for holding the Democratic Convention, that the Committee has determined to hold a meeting with a view to considering the subject. Every section of the country is complaining of the threatened extortions. Fifty dollars per day will be charged for the use of parlors, and everything else is in proportion. The National Committee agreed to pay $250 per day for the use of a public hall. If backed up by the Democracy of the different sections the Committee will change the place of meeting from Charleston to Baltimore. Q.

From the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 13.

A private letter from St. Petersburg says, that the project for a telegraph, proposed by the American Consul to the Amoor country, P. McD. COLLIN, Esq., from Moscow to San Francisco, has been presented to the Director in Chief of Ways of Communication, Gen. CHEFFKIN, who has laid the whole subject before the Siberian Committee, because, as the project is to affect Siberia, it must pass through or under their sanction.

Public opinion is represented to be very favorable to the project; and as the Russian Government recognize the line to the Amoor, it would really seem to be the best mode by which to unite Europe to America. From the mouth of the Amoor to San Francisco the distance is about five thousand miles—all, with a very small fraction, by land. If, however, submerged cables shall be used, where practicable, the distance will be very much reduced.

Persons high in authority think that the line should be made by submerged cables, but Mr. COLLINS adheres to his projected land route, viâ Behring's Straits, or as near to that point as may be, and to the least possible use of submerged cables, looking to cheapness, readiness of repair, and security against loss of submerged cables. The surveys are going on in Siberia on the part of the Russian Government. Capt. ROMANOFF, of the Engineers, who was dispatched last Summer to survey the line east of Irkoutsk, most probably returned to St. Petersburg, to make his report, during the month of February.

Information has been received at the State Department from Havana of the publication of a royal order confirming the decree of the Governor-General of Cuba, dated October, 1859, relating to the exemption from tonnage duty of vessels wholly laden with live cattle, poultry of all kinds, or hens' eggs; also, the opening of the port of Batabano solely for the commerce in these articles.

The Government has been informed that the steamer Brooklyn at New-York is now ready for sea. Minister MCLANE will probably leave here on Thursday, to embark for Vera Cruz. It is considered important he should reach there as soon as possible, in view of the reported intention of the Miramon party to blockade that port, which will certainly be resisted on the part of the United States.

Col. FORNEY says the rumor that Mr. BOYNTON has absconded with a portion of the funds of the House of Representatives is not true. Not a dollar of the money intrusted to the Clerk ever reached his hands.

The North American Telegraph Association has been in session in this city for several days. They have succeeded in effecting arrangements to construct a line to California, provided Congress shall authorize a contract for the Government business for ten years, at the low price of fifty thousand dollars per year.

We may now look for some practical results to the Government and the public growing out of this effort to construct a line to the Pacific. The authors of some articles which have appeared in different papers to defeat the object, are notified that the bill affords no surplus profits to divide among that class of claimants, and all applications for such purposes have been and will be declined.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 13.

The Chair presented a message from the President, in answer to the resolution calling for copies of the dispatches from the United States Minister in China, and the instructions to PETER PARKER, the United States Commissioner.

Also, a communication from the acting Treasurer of the United States, with copies of the accounts of his disbursements for the Post-Office Department for the last fiscal year.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported bills for the relief of JOHN H. WHEELER and TOWNSEND HARRIS.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to establish a uniform law on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States. Referred.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire and report whether the treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the African Slave-trade has been executed, and whether any further legislation is necessary, by way of amendment, to existing laws, for the more effectual suppression thereof. Objected to by Mr. TOOMBS, and laid over.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to consider the expediency of doing something to improve the condition of the common jail in Washington City. He said he had visited that jail, and found it nothing more nor less than a mere human sty; and since the Senate had undertaken to send a citizen there, it was its duty to make it fit for human beings to live in.

The Chair announced the Homestead bill up as the special order.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) made an ineffectual attempt to call up the St. Clair Flats Appropriation bill.

Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) moved to postpone the special order to take up the West Point Appropriation bill.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) hoped the bill in reference to the Court of Claims, which has been partially discussed, would be disposed of first.

Mr. GWIN would give way for that bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) hoped the Homestead bill would not be postponed after the remark of Mr. GWIN, for it was evident that he wanted to kill the Homestead bill, and was willing to take up anything else first.

Mr. GWIN explained that it was desirable to finish one thing at a time, and if the Court of Claims bill had precedence he was willing to yield to it.

Mr. BAYARD urged the importance of finishing his bill.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) advocated the claims of the Homestead bill, but said as the House bill had come over and been referred to the Committee on Public Lands, who would have a meeting on Thursday morning, perhaps it would be better to wait until then; and have both bills before the Senate together for their consolidation.

After further discussion on priority of business, the Homestead bill was postponed till Tuesday next, and made the special order for that day by yeas, 31; nays, 23.

On motion of Mr. BAYARD, the Senate took up the bill to amend the act for the establishment of the Court of Claims.

On motion of Mr. MALLORY, of Florida, (Dem.,) an amendment was adopted that in all cases within the purview of this act, in which a judgment of said Court has been rendered in favor of a claimant, the same shall be paid in conformity with the provisions of the fifth section of this act, unless in cases involving a larger sum than $3,000, and the solicitor of the United States shall carry the same by appeal to the Supreme Court within six months after the passage of this act, which appeal he is hereby authorized to make.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved to insert a proviso that in all cases where the amount allowed to the claimant shall exceed the sum of $20,000, the same shall not be paid or be payable until a specific appropriation is made by Congress therefor.

This was discussed at some length by Messrs. IVERSON, BAYARD, MALLORY, GRIMES, BROWN, and others, when Mr. DOOLITTLE withdrew it.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, (Dem.,) moved to amend the fourth section by inserting the words "thereafter to be," so that it would read that the sum due shall be paid out of any general appropriation hereafter to be made by law for the payment and satisfaction of private claims, &c. Rejected.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) renewed his amendment, which was rejected.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved an amendment that whenever any person is sued in any Federal Court by the United States, he shall have leave to file an offset, and if upon the trial it shall be ascertained that a balance is due him, and the Judge who tried the cause shall be satisfied that such balance is due, the Court shall issue a certificate of the amount so found due, which shall be paid on presentation of the certificate at the Treasury. Rejected.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) submitted, as an amendment, that the provisions of the second and third sections of the act to prevent frauds upon the Treasury of the United States, approved Feb. 26, 1853, be applicable to all cases of claims that may be presented against the United States in the Court of Claims. Adopted.

The bill was then passed by yeas 34, nays 15.

The Military Academy bill was taken up. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 13.

Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) is appointed an additional member of the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

On motion of Mr. SCOTT, of California, (Dem.,) the Military Committee were discharged from the further consideration of the subject which was referred to that Committee.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved that the House take up his motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill introduced by him to increase the appropriation among the militia was referred to the Committee on Militia. He addressed the house at some length in support of the measure to increase the appropriation to $600,000. He spoke of the jealousy of standing armies in the early history of the Republic, and of the care taken to foster the militia. He quoted the constitutional provision declaring that "a well regulated militia is necessary to the security of a free State," and alluded to the earliest recommendations made by WASHINGTON, ADAMS, JEFFERSON and other Presidents, in behalf of the militia, showing the inefficiency of the act of 1792. He did not ask Congress to do its whole duty in organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, but it was as little as they could do to provide arms, equipments, etc. He reviewed the action of Congress in regard to the regular army and militia for fifty years. Since 1808 $10,400,000 have been appropriated for the militia and $500,000,000 for the army. Then we had seventeen States, now thirty-three. Then seven millions of people, now more than thirty millions. The army then numbered 3,200 men, now it numbers 17,400. The militia then numbered 636,000, now it amounts to 2,700,000 men. The army cost then on the eve of war with Great Britain $3,000,000, now it costs $21,000,000, while the militia receives no more now than it did forty years ago. He was no enemy to a standing army; he was its friend, and for its increased efficiency in every way. He was for the Military Academy and for Military Academies established and supported by the several States. He gloried in the valor and achievements of our gallant little army, but he remembered that there were brave men and soldiers outside of that army, and that for defence against foreign and domestic foes we must rely after all mainly on the militia and volunteers. He thought it was high time something should be done for the citizen soldiery of the country, at least for arming and equipping them. Since Congress could not organize and discipline them to advantage, and had imposed that burden upon the States, they ought to provide arms. Some of the States have introduced the system of volunteers enlisted for a period of years. These in time would become the national guards of America. They ought to be encouraged. Congress ought not to compel the States to bear the entire expense. If the United States would not organize and discipline the militia, they ought at least to arm them. The public armories have been established or enlarged for that purpose. He quoted from JEFFERSON's Message of 1808 to show that the intention was to keep the supply of arms equal to the yearly increase of the militia; but instead of that, while the militia had increased to three millions, the appropriation still remained at two hundred thousand dollars—the same as fifty years ago. He thought, if Congress would do nothing now, they ought at least to give their consent that the States should keep troops and ships of war in time of peace.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM withdrew his motion to reconsider.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) called up the bill inviting proposals for carrying the Pacific and Atlantic mails on a single line. He said in March last the cost of the overland mail service was $2,200,000, but the Postmaster-General had reduced it to $1,300,000. The Committee on the Post-office believe that the entire daily mail can be carried in twenty days for less than $1,400,000. The bill does not bind the Postmaster-General to accept the bids.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, (Dem.,) said the effect would be to break the existing contracts, and inflict injustice upon a large portion of the people.

Mr. COLFAX replied that it did not strike down a single mail route, but simply invited proposals.

Mr. BRIGGS, of New-York, (Am.,) inquired whether it did not interfere with Mr. BUTTERFIELD's overland contract, which has yet three or four years to run.

Mr. COLFAX replied—It does not abrogate any contract. It may be that Mr. BUTTERFIELD will be the lowest bidder.

Mr. HINDMAN wished to know whether the bill does not contemplate the abrogation of the present mail service.

Mr. COLFAX replied that that would remain for Mr. HINDMAN and others to do. The design is to materially improve and cheapen mail service.

After further proceedings, Mr. REAGAN ineffectually moved to table the bill, which was subsequently passed.

Mr. ADAMS, of Kentucky, (Am.,) from the Post-office Committee, reported a bill to establish mail routes in Kansas. Passed.

He made an adverse report on the bill providing for the election of Deputy-Postmasters by the people. Laid on the table.

Mr. COLFAX, from the Post-office Committee, reported a bill for the suppression of unlawful collection and delivery of letters. He said First Assistant Postmaster KING recently found a bogus establishment in New-York with the words "Post-office" displayed on signs in order to fleece the people of money. The bill now reported was drawn up at the Post-office Department, and provides that it shall not be lawful for any persons, except those appointed for the purpose under the existing law, to establish or keep a post or letter office for the reception of letters or their conveyance to a Post-office, or put up or inscribe the word Post-office or United States mail, &c. Persons found guilty shall forfeit $500 and their assistants $100—this to be paid for every day the offence is renewed or repeated. This is not to effect the proprietors of hotels or storekeepers nearest the Post-office, who may put up boxes with the inscription for the mails: this to be by the authority of the Deputy Postmaster, with the consent of the Postmaster-General. The bill is not to be construed so as to interfere with the legitimate business of city dispatch companies.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) said this bill does not protect the United States, but was an attempt to protect communities from being swindled by scoundrels. It was for the police of New-York to break up such nests. No act of Congress was necessary.

Mr. COLFAX replied those bogus offices defraud the United States by gathering up letters and sending them some other way than by mail.

Mr. BRANCH said the law was already sufficient to protect the Government against the frauds of private individuals.

The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, asked leave to report a bill providing for the redemption of the outstanding treasury notes, and authorizing a loan, and regulating and fixing duties on imports, and other purposes.

Mr. COBB, of Alabama, (Dem.,) objected.

Mr. SHERMAN said all he wanted to do was to send the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union for future consideration, and that in the meantime its provisions could be understood by everybody.

Mr. MCQUEEN, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) objected.

Mr. SHERMAN said if the objections were persisted in, the Committee of Ways and Means could not be called for two months. The privilege of the Committee to report the General Appropriation bills has never before been denied. If such objections were not interposed, all the general appropriation bills can be passed before the meeting of the Charleston Convention.

Mr. MCQUEEN would object to any bill proposing an increased tariff to additionally burden his constituents.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said he was impressed with the belief that the bill first offered is of more importance to the country than any appropriation bill, and he would object to the introduction of any appropriation bill so long as gentlemen on the other side object to that.

Mr. MCQUEEN replied it was of equal importance to the farmers of the South that they should not be additionally taxed for the benefit of the iron and coal interests of Pennsylvania.

Mr. SHERMAN said it was required by the rules that the Committee of Ways and Means report all the general appropriation bills within thirty days from the commencement of the session. The bill proposes a loan of $21,000,000 to redeem Treasury notes, and he repeated that it should be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. MCQUEEN said the necessity for an increase of the tariff has passed away.

The Speaker, in reply to a question of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said the Committee of Ways and Means have no privilege over any other Committee. He supposed the rule requiring all general appropriation bills to be reported within thirty days means in the regular order of business.

Mr. SHERMAN moved, and the House agreed, to resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the bill making appropriations for the payment of the Consular and Diplomatic expenses.

Mr. LOVE, of Georgia, (Dem.,) characterized the remarks of Mr. VAN WYCK, delivered on a former day, as a tissue of misrepresentation, and studied premeditated libel on the South, and his imputations as meanly and wickedly false. He defended Georgia and the South from the charges made against them.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) remarked that at an early period of the session he referred to the vile and villainous attack on him by the New-York *Tribune*. He then said that Mr. GREELEY was again and again, with other Republicans, in consultation in the parlor of Judge DOUGLAS, planning and scheming for the reëlection of Mr. DOUGLAS to the Senate. He now sought the floor for the purpose of making good the statement by the production of proofs and arguments. He assumed that Mr. DOUGLAS was a candidate, and was known to be one, and that he was doubly desirous of reëlection to the Senate, because of his peculiar position toward the Democratic party on the Lecompton question, and that a conference of his friends was held on the subject.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) reminded his colleague that such a statement was made on the floor at the time, but was denied by Judge MARSHALL, his (Mr. LOGAN's) predecessor, and was wholly untrue and false.

Mr. KELLOGG replied that he was on the very point of saying a denial was made, as he had no disposition to enter into any difficulty. He then read Mr. GREELEY's letter denying the charge heretofore made by him, (Mr. KELLOGG,) in which Mr. GREELEY said among other things, that he and Mr. DOUGLAS had dealt hard blows, but he trusted honest ones, and that while he detested Mr. DOUGLAS' doctrines, he liked his pluck. Mr. GREELEY admitted that he went to Mr. DOUGLAS' house on several occasions, but, happily, in company with witnesses. Who, Mr. KELLOGG asked, sent for Mr. GREELEY?

Mr. LARRABEE, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) inquired whether BRIGHAM YOUNG, of Salt Lake City, did not send for GREELEY.

Mr. KELLOGG said what he had uttered was only a drop in the bucket—but one link in the long chain of evidence. He called on Mr. COLFAX to state all he knew of what transpired in relation to the coalition with the Republicans of Illinois and Missouri.

Mr. COLFAX remarked that as to what he should state of any interview, his own self-respect should be the judge.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, (Dem.)—I hope the gentleman will reply as he has been challenged.

Mr. KELLOGG—Not challenged.

Mr. MCCLERNAND—You called on him as a witness.

Mr. KELLOGG—I called on him to answer as to any conversation between him and Mr. DOUGLAS as to Mr. BLAIR's return to Congress.

Mr. COLFAX said two members of Congress were present at the conversation between Messrs. DOUGLAS and GREELEY—namely, CLARK A. COCHRANE and himself. Mr. GREELEY was here on business, of the nature of which he was not informed. Mr. COCHRANE, he thought, suggested calling upon Mr. DOUGLAS. They went there with Mr. GREELEY. The interview was short, and nothing transpired that could not be said on the street. Nothing, to his knowledge, was said about the Senatorial election in Illinois. To the best of his knowledge and belief, the only subject referred to was the Lecompton Constitution, then pending before Congress; the necessity for its rejection, and the means by which its success could be averted. Mr. DOUGLAS was his political enemy, and if nominated for the Presidency, he desired to see him defeated; but it was only justice to him that he should bear this testimony. Another subject was introduced—the rise of real estate in Chicago; but he presumed it was unnecessary to say anything here about that. [Laughter, and voices, "Oh, no!"]

Mr. KELLOGG—In that conversation were not politics generally discussed, and the position of Mr. DOUGLAS on the Slavery question defined?

Mr. COLFAX—He said he intended to resist the Lecompton Constitution to the bitter end, regardless of results to himself.

Mr. KELLOGG—Was not his position on the Slavery question discussed?

Mr. COLFAX—Not to my recollection.

Mr. KELLOGG—Were you not the bearer of a dispatch from Mr. BLAIR, relative to the former's election as Senator from Missouri?

Mr. COLFAX—In October, '58, I went over to Illinois to make ten or a dozen speeches against Mr. DOUGLAS. At several places, Buchanan men sent up written questions to me, asking whether I was the bearer of a message. To this I responded at Decatur, Jacksonville, and other places, as I do now, namely: "Whatever conversations took place in Mr. DOUGLAS' house, under his own roof, my self-respect forbids me from alluding to them, except at his demand." I have stated that, if there was a conversation between Mr. BLAIR and myself, Mr. BLAIR was in the city, and therefore it would be better to call on him than on me.

Mr. KELLOGG—I wonder if that is satisfactory.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, (Dem.)—Was there a conversation between you (COLFAX) and Mr. DOUGLAS on the subject of the election in Missouri?

Mr. COLFAX—Judge DOUGLAS and I never had a conversation on that subject. If there was such a conversation between Messrs DOUGLAS and BLAIR, they are of age, and can speak for themselves.

Mr. CLARK—Had they a conversation in your presence?

Mr. COLFAX—They had not.

Mr. KELLOGG—Did he not make a request that Mr. BLAIR would come, in reference to the subject?

Mr. COLFAX—If my self-respect in Illinois restrained me from repeating private conversations when I desired the defeat of Mr. DOUGLAS, it cannot certainly be expected I should now do so.

Mr. KELLOGG, resuming, said he had demonstrated the fact that GREELEY and DOUGLAS came together, and that GREELEY went to DOUGLAS leaning on a friend at each side. Men playing cards would, he supposed, call them right and left "bowers." He did not, however, know whether he was right in the use of these terms. [Laughter, and cries, "That's the name!" "You're right!"] DOUGLAS wanted to defeat the Administration, and so did his Republican friends. He was just dying out from the Senate, and unless he could secure his reëlection, he was overwhelmed. GREELEY and DOUGLAS had an object. The Republicans wanted to beat the Democracy, and DOUGLAS wanted to beat the Administration. DOUGLAS wanted the Republicans to stand by him, shoulder to shoulder, and sustain him in the fight. He (KELLOGG) did not suppose there was a positive promise, but that it was understood they had a common basis of action, and could strike out together in their future action. He then read a quotation from a Washington letter in the New-York *Tribune*, embodied in a communication to the Washington *Union*, August '58, signed "Northwest," and which extract was to the effect: "The Republican Senators held a consultation with Judge DOUGLAS, which was satisfactory to both parties."

Mr. FOUKE, of Indiana, (Dem.,) inquired whether his colleague had tried to get the information from Republican Senators, and spoke as to the credibility of such a witness as that produced.

Mr. KELLOGG was obliged to his colleague for his most luminous exposition of law. [Laughter.] The extract read stopped GREELEY from charging his (KELLOGG's) statements as untrue. He next produced a letter, dated Peoria, Jan. 2, 1860, in which the writer—G. W. RAINEY—says, in reply to a letter from Mr. KELLOGG, that when he (RAINEY) was in Washington the week previous, he was informed by a prominent Democrat that Senator WILSON and other Republicans, during the Lecompton contest, had frequent private and political conversations at the house of Mr. DOUGLAS, and, after this, he knew the *Tribune* favored the reëlection of DOUGLAS.

SEVERAL VOICES—"Who is RAINEY?"

Mr. KELLOGG—He is the Postmaster of Peoria, appointed by the President.

Mr. LOGAN asked whether he was not a bitter enemy of DOUGLAS?

Mr. KELLOGG replied that he would soon silence that small battery. He now came to the third proposition: What was the motive of the consultation? Why did Republican Senators meet Mr. DOUGLAS at his house, and why were both parties satisfied?

Mr. LOGAN again asked if RAINEY was not an enemy of DOUGLAS?

Mr. KELLOGG replied that RAINEY is a violent politician, the editor of a Democratic paper, the head of the Democratic Party, and the Postmaster at Peoria. He belongs to the Administration or Buchanan Democracy.

Mr. LOGAN—Have you colluded with RAINEY?

Mr. KELLOGG—No. When he was in this city he intimated these facts to me. After he left I wrote to him at Peoria. The two different political elements met night and day, and what were the fruits? A representative from Massachusetts here came out and proclaimed for DOUGLAS. [Voices—"Name him." "Who was it?"] He would read from the gentleman's speech—[which he did]—to show that the young men of the country were exhorted to stand by DOUGLAS, and to keep the whiteness of their souls. Was not that, Mr. KELLOGG asked, looking to the future?

VOICES—Who was it? Name him.

Mr. KELLOGG replied, Mr. BURLINGAME, a name Democracy delights to honor. [Laughter.] They had ascertained the position of the Douglas men. They had been with them, in company with their High-Priest, GREELEY, to aid the consultation.

Mr. KELLOGG's hour here expired, but as he had not got more than half through, he was permitted to go on.

He repeated he had shown that GREELEY favored and endeavored to secure the reëlection of Senator DOUGLAS.

Mr. VANCE, of North Carolina, (Am.,) made a point of order. The gentleman could not proceed except by general consent. For aught he cared, DOUGLAS and the Republicans might tear their eyes out.

Mr. KELLOGG—Then they'd do a good thing. [Laughter.] He now produced a letter from Mr. VAN ASH, one of the editors of the *Illinois State Journal*, in which the writer says he had a conversation with GREELEY in the latter's office in August, 1858, when GREELEY remarked the Republicans made a great mistake in not taking up DOUGLAS as their candidate. VAN ASH was indignant, and told him they did not desire success on such terms, and would demoralize the party, whereupon GREELEY said another party would arise, &c. He read another letter dated 26th of December last, from Mr. POWELL, Superintendent of Public Schools in Illinois, in which he says, pending the Lecompton bill in the Spring of '58, he saw several letters addressed to Republicans of Illinois, commending the course of DOUGLAS, and urging, both from motives of policy and strict justice, they should unite in returning DOUGLAS to the Senate. There were a number of letters in which GREELEY expressed similar views. He read an extract, as copied into the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Democratic organ, from the speech of ABRAM LINCOLN, who was represented as saying that DOUGLAS was a man who would bring such an influence that would enable him to play the devil at Charleston. [Laughter.] He next read a letter from Mr. PANGBORN, of Massachusetts, who stated that Senator WILSON and other Republicans had expressed themselves in favor of the reëlection of DOUGLAS to the Senate, and that many New-Englanders were, from their representations, induced to believe that DOUGLAS had resolved to abandon the Democrats and join the Republican Party. Mr. PANGBORN remembered WILSON frequently remarking that he knew DOUGLAS was all right and intended to act with the Republicans, and that Illinois had committed a fatal mistake in running LINCOLN and not supporting DOUGLAS. The other gentlemen concurred with WILSON, but PANGBORN thought the Republicans of Massachusetts distrusted WILSON's judgment.

Mr. KELLOGG said there was some significance in this letter, which required more than ordinary attention. He had proved that WILSON was in consultation with DOUGLAS at the latter's house, and that after the consultation a member of this House made a speech in favor of DOUGLAS. He now turned to another branch of the subject, and read from DOUGLAS' letter to MCCLERNAND, in which DOUGLAS first quotes KELLOGG's charge that GREELEY was in consultation with DOUGLAS in his own parlor, planning and scheming for his reëlection, and adds that the charge is utterly false. He maintained that GREELEY's letter entirely refutes that of DOUGLAS by a fair construction of language. He produced a published letter from the Chicago *Journal* signed "H. Wherin." The writer recites the conversation with DOUGLAS, who, it is represented, made the impression that he was all right on the Slavery question in the Republican view. Mr. KELLOGG said the letter disclosed the fact that DOUGLAS was in communication with the Republicans, and took such a position as might induce them to urge his election. He then read Mr. BLAIR's letter, in which BLAIR said he was invited to an interview with DOUGLAS, and that the message came through Mr. COLFAX and was never treated as a private matter. Mr. KELLOGG said Mr. COVODE had stated to him that Mr. DOUGLAS came into this hall, and asked him to go to TRUMBULL, and induce him to persuade the Republicans of Illinois to consent to his return to the Senate, that he might remain here and fight the Administration, and that he was yet a young man, and would [illegible] the Republican battles in 1860. Mr. COVODE had told him (KELLOGG) specifically what Mr. DOUGLAS said, and Mr. COVODE had signified his willingness to make the statement on this floor.

Mr. MCCLERNAND replied. His colleague was stark mad; not with much learning, but with vindictive passion. He would make himself notorious, as he was unable to make himself famous. Like the man who burnt the temple of Ephesus, or another man—JOHN BROWN—moved with such fanaticism, his colleague had become the victim of his own folly. What was his dilemma? He was denounced by GREELEY as not being a good Republican, but only a Whig with a slight varnish. Obnoxious to the Republicans and Whigs, he was still more so to the Democratic Party. In short, according to the evidence, he has been unfaithful to Whigs and Republicans, and stands between the two, fired at by both as a pirate. His object was to exalt himself beyond his merits. He was in

"A strange dilemma,—a desperate case,
To act with infamy, or quit the place."

He would climb around the statue of DOUGLAS to show himself, as the creeper around the oak, and cling to the ship, as the barnacle, to be carried to seas otherwise beyond his reach. He (MCCLERNAND) would exhort him to forbear his crusade against DOUGLAS, who was beyond his malice, like the eagle whose flight was in the azure sky. His march was irresistible, to final triumph, and no feeble effort could stay it. His colleague repeats the same charges made two months ago, with variations. The charge is that GREELEY and DOUGLAS schemed for the election of the latter to the Senate. What if GREELEY did offer his support? Must it follow that DOUGLAS should treat him with indignation? Such would not have been the conduct of his colleague. Had a Democrat offered to vote for his colleague he would not have refused his vote. On the contrary, he would have said "Well done," and taken off his hat and made a profound bow. When the charge was originally made it was promptly met by both DOUGLAS and GREELEY, and these denials are part of the proceedings of the House. At that time, his colleague, Mr. LOGAN, said Mr. KELLOGG could find some scribbler against DOUGLAS. So it had proved, from what Mr. KELLOGG had read. Was not the prediction verified? How much more honorable it would have been for his colleague to withdraw the charge. The charge was unfounded and absurd. DOUGLAS and GREELEY were not the men to agree on anything. They regard every question from different stand-points. The one is a practical man, and the other an abstractionist; one was a Democrat—the other a Red Republican of the *sans-culottes* school. He knew something of the contest in Illinois. The Republicans were arrayed against DOUGLAS. Money was sent from abroad, as well as orators, with a view of securing his defeat, but he triumphed on the strength of his principles. He branded all such calumnies with one general remark—they came from an enemy who has been scarred with his Damascus blade, and now smarts with mortification. DOUGLAS triumphed, not with the aid of GREELEY and the Republican party, but in spite of them.

The Committee rose at 6 o'clock.

The House adjourned.

Amusements.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Mr. BOURCICAULT'S new three-act piece called "Vanity Fair" was produced here on Monday night. It is not, as people have supposed, an adaptation from THACKERAY's novel, but a clever version of a French piece. The title is a good one, locally and generally. The scene, although laid in Paris, might as well be in New-York, and the two words "Vanity Fair" convey closely an idea of what the plot illustrates. Mr. BOURCICAULT, in his "tag" at the end of the play, called it "a poor unpretending comedy." We are disposed to regard it as something more. It is poor, undoubtedly, in plot, but the characterization is frequently forcible, and the language always terse and epigrammatic. In these days, when the attention of the author is directed more to the stage carpenter and the scene painter than to the public, it is refreshing, at least, to have a piece with some pretensions to literary merit. There are passages of quiet humor in the work which would not disgrace an author of greater reputation than Mr. BOURCICAULT; but they are, we fear, too fine and subtle to take deep hold of a miscellaneous audience. A public accustomed to gloat over sensation pieces can scarcely be expected to enjoy the comparatively sterling merit of a play like "Vanity Fair." Whatever its positive success with the public, we have no hesitation in recording our opinion that it is, so far as dialogue and characterization are concerned, one of Mr. BOURCICAULT's best recent successes.

The plot is so faint that it would be like painting the lily to attempt to describe it. It serves merely as a medium for the natural evolvement of certain characters—and to this extent only can it be classed with comedy. The object is to expose the fallacy of modern fashionable pretensions, and to prove that the generous impulses of nature overcome them inevitably, sooner or later; that all these pretences are in fact miserable impositions on those who practice, as well as those who are doomed to endure them. The types of character selected by Mr. BOURCICAULT for this purpose do not belong to this region, although frequently they talk as if they were natives and to the manner born. The hero (played by Mr. BOURCICAULT)—a man *blasé* at 22—is too common in all his stage phases to need comment. In real life there is not probably one of the species from Maine to Georgia. Mr. BOURCICAULT is more happy in the characters of *Hector Pate*—a man who desires to be regarded as a brute, but who in reality is the feeblest of mortals; his wife *Virginie*, his better-half in every point of view, and a nondescript called the *Chicken*, "half-groom and half-prize-fighter," who by the mere repetition of a phrase succeeds in suggesting innumerable equivoques. The dramatic management of this trio is extremely good, and when they are present there is no flagging. But at other times the piece is somewhat talky, and is afflicted with the common defect of insufficient female interest.

We do not anticipate for "Vanity Fair" a prolonged success, but it merits undoubtedly the attention of the cultivated portion of Miss KEENE's numerous patrons. It is well written, and as we have before remarked, abounds in quiet humor; there is nothing superfluous, and nothing insufficient—except the plot. It was well played by Miss KEENE, Mr. LEESON, (in an insignificant part,) and Mr. FISHER; moderately well by Miss AGNES ROBERTSON, Mr. BOURCICAULT, Mr. VINCENT, Mr. BURNETT and Mr. PETERS, and less moderately by the rest of the company. We could not detect anything of especial merit in the *mise en scene*. The principal artists were called out, and the piece received the approval of the audience.

WINTER GARDEN.—Another piece antique, known historically by the name of "Animal Magnetism," but called here "The Quack Doctor," was revived on Monday night for Mr. JEFFERSON's benefit. The piece is full of broad humor, and received the best of treatment from Mrs. JOHN WOOD, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. GEO. HOLLAND and Mr. STODDARD. It was repeated last night with decided success. Mr. JEFFERSON's benefit attracted the largest house ever seen at this establishment.

DODWORTH'S SALOON.—Miss PAULINE HOFFMAYR, a lady violinist, gave a grand concert here last evening, and satisfied a large audience that the violin is an instrument not at all unsuited to the delicate agilities of the female hand. The lady is a pleasing player, and will doubtless make the instrument popular with the fair sex. A number of good artists assisted, and the concert, which was a private one, passed off to the entire satisfaction of the audience.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Señor OLIVEIRA, the violinist, who made a successful *début* at the DRAYTONS, will perform here during the present week, playing every afternoon and evening.

Ex-Gov. Ford and the House Printing.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A communication has recently apeared in one o the City papers known to be the irrepressible tool o a corrupt Administration, intimating that Gov. FORD, the newly elected Printer to the House of Representatives, will have to fall through for want of means to meet his obligations. This statement, although preposterous in itself and utterly without foundation, has caused so much discussion in certain circles, that I deem it proper to say that so long as Mr. FORD confines himself honorably and with singleness of purpose to carrying out the legitimate ends for which he was elected, there is a well-known gentleman in this City fully able and willing to stand by him, no matter what the expenditure may be, while engaged in the noble endeavor to expose and supersede the corrupt practices lately in vogue in the same office.

By publishing this you will greatly oblige an old subscriber.

FAIR PLAY.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 13, 1860.

THE HARPER'S FERRY AFFAIR.

Approaching Execution of Hazlitt and Stevens.

Speech of George Sennott, Esq., before the Virginia Legislature.

The following is the substance of the argument made before the Virginia Legislature, by GEORGE SENNOTT, Esq., in favor of reprieving STEVENS and HAZLITT, sentenced to be hung on Friday next for having participated in the Harper's Ferry affair:

Mr. Chairman of the Senate Committee, Mr. Chairman of the Committee of the House, Gentlemen of both Committees:

I begin by thanking you, and through you the Legislature of Virginia, for a courtesy without example. I know no one in Richmond. I came on business not agreeable to you. I walked up to the Capitol, addressed the first gentleman I found, told my name and errand, and immediately this hearing was granted, by the unanimous consent of both Houses! I may mistake, but I do not believe that such an act of courtesy would be performed for a person, coming on such an errand, by any other legislature in the world. May it be an omen of better yet to come! I say this much, gentlemen, because it is true; and I will say also, because you cannot be expected to know me, that no legislature, or committee, or person, however exalted, ever did or could extort from me a word of undeserved acknowledgment. Your courtesy leaves me embarrassed. I had prepared a speech which I shall not deliver. I would have spoken it in a court of justice, or wherever I had rights to assert, unflinchingly. But I am admitted here by courtesy alone; and while, as a Northern man, I ought to be sincere, and not hide my hatred of Slavery, as a gentleman I cannot take a contemptible advantage of your patience to make you listen to disagreeable things.

As to the case: There are two prisoners. There were *seven* capital indictments all in vitality against them at one time—four against STEVENS, the others against HAZLETT. On the first indictment Capt. JOHN BROWN was tried, and to it STEVENS was forced to plead. Of that indictment, if the most strenuous study of the criminal law in its principles—if the greatest pains to understand how every species of indictment, complaint or information should be framed—and if the most careful and laborious reading of a great number of indictments, with a view to trial—if all these things give me an opportunity to judge, or a right to speak on the subject, I say that indictment was *very bad*. But your Court of Appeals thought there was enough of it good to hang Capt. BROWN and his companions. STEVENS, however, was supposed to be dying. He had five bullets in his body; he fell from fainting fit into fainting fit, and the Judge determined not to try him, when a message from the then Governor, WISE, proposed to transfer him to the Courts of the United States. STEVENS had been brought in on a bed, and the people, who showed very little sympathy for the others, appeared deeply moved when this young man was laid on the Court-House floor. The case was not transferred, but only continued, and you know, gentlemen, better than I, what efforts were made here to have a special session in February, when the regular session of the Circuit Court was to be as early as May. The law passed, and I was notified by—the newspapers! Gentlemen, I left my distant home at a very great disadvantage and loss; and when I arrived in Charlestown I found the bad indictment *nol pros'd*, as we call it, and three others, newly made, with all the errors canceled which eleven lawyers had pointed out. I defended STEVENS on the indictment for conspiracy. Two Virginian lawyers, THOMAS C. GREEN and LAWSON BOTTS, defended HAZLETT, and it gives me great pleasure to say, of my own knowledge, that a more eager, thorough and careful defence I never witnessed. It gives me the greater satisfaction to say so, because they were unkindly and, I am sure, unjustly accused of collusion with the Government in the case of BROWN! I was disgusted to hear that. I did not believe it then. I feel sure now it was without foundation, since I saw what they did for HAZLETT. HAZLETT, however, was convicted, and so was STEVENS—the first for murder, the second for conspiracy to make slaves rebel. In that case I thought, and think now, and I am sure that the evidence proved a conspiracy to run off negroes, and for that offence he should have been convicted. The Court, however, thought differently, and the jury followed the Court. There are, then, two indictments remaining. One against STEVENS for murder, and another for treason; and one against HAZLETT for treason, and another for conspiracy. Let me now explain how I come before you, since the law gives you no power to pardon any crime but treason, and leaves all other pardoning exclusively to the Governor. The difficulty was raised the moment I arrived here; but a little reflection enables us to see that it is more apparent than real. I suggested that, even under the code, the Legislature might *recommend* the pardon of criminals whom they could not pardon themselves. This was agreed to, and the result is that you are listening to me, for which I thank you.

But we do not propose to ask your good offices for too much. The state of public feeling here I am informed is not favorable for a full pardon. We are in the *ground-swell* after the hurricane. I could not help believing that such a request might be thought unseasonable as yet. So, having no power or influence of any kind, we thought it better to ask for a little, and get it, perhaps, through your kindness, than for much, and fail to get anything.

Surely, we cannot mistake. Surely, the people of Virginia, who might refuse a pardon, will not be inhuman enough to refuse a *reprieve*. This is all we ask you to recommend. I know the Governor will attend respectfully to any such recommendation. And AARON D. STEVENS, for whom I ask a bare reprieve—only a few days longer of such light and air as a dungeon affords him, is not an alien foe, or a domestic foe, or an enemy of any kind, but a young man of our own stock, handsome, powerful, youthful, in the first bloom of manhood—indeed hardly 28 years old! And he will be publicly strangled to death in eight days from now, if you do not recommend him to mercy!

Gentlemen, do it for humanity's sake! Do it for the credit of our common America! Do it for the honor of this grand old Commonwealth, and thank Heaven for the opportunity of covering with everlasting confusion those *malignant philanthropists*, who long for another death, that in every corner of the civilized world they may exhaust the resources of human language, and tire the tongue of the speaker, and blunt the pen of the writer, and wear out the pencil of the artist, in blackening and cursing the noble Virginian name! Do it, and the blessing of those who are ready to perish will fall upon each of you and upon his house! You can do it with a word—just one little word—Mercy; the word which is to die upon your own quivering lips when you enter with awful misgivings into the presence of Him who is to forgive *as we forgive those* who trespass against us!—*as we* FORGIVE them! Just one little word, which costs you but a breath to utter; and yet it is of that divine force that it will not only save two lives, but it will surely tranquillize a nation, and be the beginning of peace on earth and good will to men down to the remotest generations of American mankind!

The laws of Virginia must be executed, I am told. True, but permit me humbly to suggest to you a way to gratify your obedience to law and your humanity at the same time. A reprieve is a strictly legal transaction. Recommend it, and when granted it will be as legal as a hanging, and ten thousand times more to your honor and advantage. And that you can *retract*. The Governor reprieves at his pleasure. Now, if you give us of the North a *chance*, there may be a restoration of ancient good feeling. If not, you can hang your prisoner when you please. But the villainous peculiarity of capital punishment is, that once inflicted you may regret it, but there is no remedy. On that ground alone all men hesitate to inflict it, and the wiser and better men become the longer they hesitate—and the wisest and best decline to countenance it at all. Only the absolute necessities of self-preservation excuse, without justifying it to the leading minds of our time, whether they lead in action or in speculation. Remember the case of COPPIC—how he was hung for a letter, which turned out to be written by COOK—and how sorry everybody was when sorrow was unavailing!

If necessity alone can excuse it, how are we necessitated? What overpowering force is upon us, that we can do nothing but kill and kill? What obliges you to look with sickening heart upon hands smoking with the blood of a misguided boy? Ah! there is our case, gentlemen. He was misguided—he was deluded. Do not delude yourselves into the fatal belief that he was a common murderer, or a low criminal. No, nor any of his associates. It was no common murderer or low criminal that convulsed the State of Virginia. It is only belittling the Commonwealth to say it, it true, and trifling with our own dignity if we do not believe it, when we say it. No! empty your Penitentiary into the street, and nobody but the prison guards will so much as chase the criminals. These men are *fanatics*. At the word the veils of dead centuries are lifted, and I see a tremendous host sweeping down from their deserts upon terrified Christendom, like fire upon grass! I see the awful eyes of MOHAMMED—the waving arm of ALI; I see the dreadful face of KHALED, black as night, casting the frown of death over kneeling Damascus. I see his bloody scimetar uplifted—I hear his inexorable voice, "O, Christian dogs! say God is God, and MOHAMMED is the Prophet of God, or instantly sink into the flames of hell." And this man, who could swim his war horse in the blood his own sabre had poured out, was he a murderer? Or was it a murderer who was all but worshipped for ages, from the Pillars of Hercules to the Sea of Japan? Yet the very least of the slaves of his successors often slew more human beings in one assault than STEVENS ever saw assembled together.

I look again, and behold the innumerable, invincible, steel-clad swarms of the Crusade! I beheld GODFREY

[illegible] and Bohemond and Rene the Great. I see them all under the burning sky of Syria. I hear their thundering shouts, "God wills it! God wills it!" I see them pour into the Holy City a river of fire. I see their grand procession, and, strangest sight of all, I see their immense assembly, uncovered, unarmed, bare-footed, kneeling, groaning with real anguish before the sepulchre that once held the human body of the Son of God! I see them rise. I see them put on the weighty armor. I see them draw the [illegible] dagger and sway the two-handed sword, and trample with bloody, remorseless cruelty, under their iron shoes, the hearts of distracted multitudes in the great mosque of Omar!

Yet what school-boy does not know that the knight who had cleft the skulls of a hundred Saracens would have had his golden spurs chopped from his heels with a cleaver, and would have been hung on the nearest tree by the hands of his own neighbors, for fatally felling the poorest Christian camp-follower, in a moment of passion, with the stock of his lance?

The darkest as well as the most enlightened ages have always made this distinction, and history runs over with examples of it, which, it seems, I am obliged to call attention to this day. Allow me one more rather striking illustration of this distinction between a common criminal and a fanatic.

A young Frenchman once read a small book, Las Casas' account of the cruelties of the Spaniards to the Indians of America. It is a very remarkable book, gentlemen, in subject, style and illustration, for it was full of pictures by the greatest masters of the then new art of engraving, and it had a circulation greater than the Waverley novels, or the works of Mr. Dickens, or of Thackeray, or of Dumas—enormously greater, if we consider the difference between now and then in facilities of publication. Not all the soldiers of France, nor all the ships of England struck such a blow at the power of Spain as that one little book; for wherever it went—and it went everywhere—no tongue was too tender to frame a curse, and no heart too feeble to throb with hatred for the Spaniards. That book filled the young Frenchman's heart with madness. A race, he thought, capable of cruelties so monstrous, must be accursed of God. They ought to be exterminated—and he! he must be the agent of God's justice! How he acted on that conviction may be seen in the bloody annals of the Buccaneers. Other men robbed the Spaniards, but blood alone could satisfy the deadly hatred of L'Olonnois. Now, according to the plainest common sense, according to the dictates of the most ordinary honest dealing, according to the dictionary and the Bible, and the shop and the table, and the street—what was this man? A murderer? And yet Stevens, who as it happens, never killed a human being—for it is notorious that he actually hurt nobody—and who yet walked into this Commonwealth almost alone, did nothing unusual, nothing to distinguish him either in act or intent from a common murderer or criminal. A man takes Harper's Ferry with twenty-one men, and actually remains there when he can leave, and captures and locks up men, just as if he was a constable with a warrant, or a sheriff with a writ, whom you obey, of course, unless you are crazy. A man does this, and much more, and I am asked, Don't you think him a common criminal? I do not. I think him an extraordinary fanatic, and I think it is a wrong to hang him, as if he were raving mad.

I am told, with much simplicity, when I say so, that he cannot be a fanatic—he is so cool and shows so little passion! Why, gentlemen, I hardly know what remark to make; but I must answer, I suppose, so I will try. Passion, Mr. Chairman, is a matter of temperament. Many men who have much passion exhibit very little, because they have control or lack expression. Many who have not much, express all they have, and appear to have more than actually belongs to them. But fanaticism goes deeper than mere passion of any sort. It is a disorder of the entire man, which makes him see things as *they are not*. It affects every kind of man, without regard to his passion any more than to his stature. The late Mr. Calhoun, for example, was a perfect fanatic. And yet who ever heard him say—who ever saw him do—one unpleasant, one unbecoming, one passionate thing? No one. I have not the slightest doubt that for the later years of his life his powerful but disordered mind imagined itself to be *thinking!* Read his books and you will find a most extraordinary state of things—a use, for instance, of the forms of demonstration not to be found outside of a book of geometry, and an application of them not to be imagined outside of bedlam! Gen. Jackson, on the contrary, was not fanatical at all. If any man ever lived who saw things as they are, it was Gen. Jackson. But he was a passionate man. Mr. Calhoun, who wanted South Carolina to take the United States, never swore, probably, in the whole course of his dignified existence. Gen. Andrew Jackson, on the contrary, swore a great deal during the early part of his not very dignified, but exceedingly useful life.

Am I told that Brown slaughtered his own countrymen? If he did, Stevens did not. You say Stevens was prepared to help him. Perhaps;—but the reply is as obvious as it is common-place. If the man fanatically attacks his own family, it is not that fact which makes the crime more horrid. It is the fanaticism which takes away the moral responsibility!

As to slaughtering his own countrymen, Washington did that by the hundred, and expected to be hung as Brown was if taken. No *moral* blame whatever can attach to a fanatical outrage, and it is an outrageous abuse of language to argue that it does. Well, then, say the advocates of death, must you turn a lion or tiger, an irresponsible wild beast, loose into the streets, and not kill it? Stevens, I answer, is not a beast, but a man. Kill your beast, and then, perhaps, you lose; but it is certain that the most unprofitable use to be made of a man is to hang him.

But one charge which I have very, very often heard since I arrived here must be answered, for I am told it affects many. It is that the North sympathizes with these men, and that, *therefore*, they ought to be hung! Leaving the exceedingly odd *sequitur* for a while, look the first charge in the face. If we do, can we help it? And is it wrong? We are very apt to sympathize with almost anybody who is going to be hung. It is human to feel that way, and you feel so yourselves just as often as we do. But if the sympathy goes any further, yourselves are partly to blame for it. I have an excellent chance to know the feeling on both sides; for though my own party always is so "conveniently small" that you can have them all for acquaintances, yet, owing to some singular accident, the greater number of my personal friends are Abolitionists, or Republicans. The surprise, then, was complete. The Democrats were furious; and as for the other side, I happen to know that Dr. Howe—upon whom you are very severe, without in the least knowing him—was as surprised as anybody. At his instance we tried to gain time for the trial, and at last, in consequence of an urgent letter from Brown to his Honor Judge Russell, we started for Charlestown. Up to that time we—that is, the public—thought Brown was a madman, or, at the very utmost, that he was a cool and courageous fanatic; and for that we had the high authority of Gov. Wise.

At Charlestown we found an excitement, and a suspicion that looked like insanity. People from the North were followed about the street—stared at—questioned and bored, not only by the authorities, but by super-serviceable men, very likely unknown to them. And I have often remarked that people who are not interested in Slavery, to the amount of the thousandth part of a drop of the sweat of a negro, are its most absurd and offensive advocates. Ladies coming to see the prisoners, as ladies always will, were stared at through windows, publicly threatened, and advised to leave in the country papers. A sculptor, who came in the interest of the fine arts, had to accomplish his object by stealth. But all this might never have been heard of but for the inconceivable simplicity which extended the same treatment to the Reporters, particularly after the first reports came in. Now, if a newspaper in my own city chooses to say I was a murderer, or even a thief, I doubt if I should venture beyond the mildest form of denial. For how can you contend with a gentleman who can talk about you one hundred thousand times every morning? It is of no use, as I should think had been ascertained by one Virginia gentleman—who undertook to contend with Mr. Bennett. It is very well known that artists, authors and reporters, *et id genus omne*, are the most irritable of men, and accordingly, being exasperated at this, to them, novel treatment, they revenged themselves in their own fashion. In a few days every town in the North, from Portland in Maine to Portland in Oregon, was full of unfavorable notices of the people of Charlestown. I desire it to be expressly understood that I am not now finding fault with the precautions of the authorities, though they irritated me greatly at the time. I am merely telling you the impression made upon me and others by what happened, and showing you how to account for much newspaper "sympathy" for John Brown.

Mr. Sennott here adverted to the fact that any one charged with enormous crimes commonly enlisted much sympathy, whether guilty or not. He referred to numerous cases, such as the Jumpertz case, the Lemoine case, and spoke of the sympathy shown by ladies of Richmond for Prof. Webster—"a stolid old wretch, who cut up his friend's body like a sheep, and went to tea with his family almost without cleaning his hands—a cool-blooded animal, whose only regret at leaving life appeared to be that he could have no more dinners from Parker's;—and were your lovely and sympathetic ladies murderous because they unknowingly pitied him? You sympathized with O'Connell—did you desire a bloody revolution in the British Empire on that account? But the case of Lopez, gentlemen, I particularly recommend to your reflections. He went to Cuba exactly as Brown came here. He influenced young men to enlist with him. They went and were shot, and did you not sympathize with them? I am sure I did, and very glad was I when the Spanish Government liberated the remnant of his force, as we hope you will the poor remains of Capt. Brown's. And it is clear that if pitying Brown makes us Abolitionists, pitying Lopez makes us filibusters, negro thieves and land pirates. I can count all the active Abolitionists, even in Boston, on my fingers. I know they make much noise, but so does a parrot at my hotel. He is an excessively noisy bird, and shrieks, and scolds the entire neighborhood from morning till night. But he is hardly a fair representative of the population of that house, though he makes a greater disturbance than all of them put together. Neither do our Abolition or our Republican politicians represent to you the feeling of our people—and yet you arm yourselves against us? And you refuse to pardon Stevens because we wish you would! Gentlemen, this may be a *reason*, but it requires great practice in arguing about the Resolutions of 1798 and 1799 to enable one to comprehend it.

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Does public safety require these executions? Safety from what? A slave insurrection? I have not thought you feared any. People at the North say you do, and go so far as to state that you dare not pardon any one connected with Brown on that account. Now, I know—first, from actually living in a slave State, what the reciprocal sentiments of the slaves and their masters are. Secondly, I know from general principles that if I had been brought up among slave children—if I had joined their childish sports as a child always will—if I had played hide-and-seek with a little black boy around a wheat-stack, or had him beat me for running off with his marbles, or fought and made-up with him over a hundred childish disputes—I might think that a meddling scamp would make him leave me some day; but I should as soon think of cutting his throat as of his cutting mine. No! the days of barbarism are over, unless you choose to reinstate them. Treat your negro as you do, and the kindness, submissiveness and improvidence of his nature will keep him what he is—your faithful, humble, lazy, useless and most burdensome slave. And [illegible] the [illegible] savage of Africa, we are [illegible] twenty to one. I say we—I mean we, the citizens of the United States. For whatever you may think, or whatever politicians may say, we are all of one mind on that and kindred points; and though I detest war, I think a small defensive war with some foreign Power might be useful just now, if it did not last too long. A union of the Massachusetts Regiment and the Palmettos, under the orders of Col. Memminger, to defend this Capitol against a British incursion—or a union of the Green Mountain Boys and the Seventh Regiment on board a fleet of Massachusetts transports loaded with weapons of the newest Yankee pattern, to arm the people of Savannah and Charleston against the enemy, would be a Union meeting we could believe in! Even the muscle which must exist somewhere in the anatomy of our most distinguished Union-saver to originate his circulation might be fairly supposed capable of expanding with something more than muscular irritability in a Union meeting like that.

When we consider attentively how we have been brought to the very brink of destruction from a condition of nearly perfect happiness, it really does appear as if the Omnipotence and Omniscience of God had to be *exerted* in order to keep in advance of the exquisite absurdity of man. Up to 1834, it is certain that no people out of Heaven were happier. Separated from every enemy on every side—overflowing with riches and with strength—with productions so diversified and so co-relative that what one had the other needed, and thus we could not rival each other or compete with each other any more than one man can rival woman, or women compete with man—crowned with a common historic glory—proud of a common and most illustrious ancestry—governed by a common law, and bound together in the loving, melting, heart-moving music of a common mother tongue—what madness has overwhelmed us all that we find ourselves suddenly glaring at each other with blood on both our hands; and, merciful God, what blood! What has caused it? Who did it? What spirit of satanic malignity—what heart and brain set on fire of hell first entered our Western Eden, and set us on each other? Ah, fellow-citizens of the dis-United States, it was no infernal spirit from the other world that wrought us so dire a mischief. It was a small source from which those horrors sprang. The thing that did it all was neither heart nor brain. It has only a tongue and a belly—a tongue to twaddle and a belly to fill. It is that feeblest production of the decay of American statesmanship, to wit—the professional politician. A statesman, the gift of Heaven to distracted nations, is as rare as a prophet. But the race of politicians is cheaply propagated, and is as numerous and as useful as the thistle and the burr. It was after the establishment of the Missouri compromise that this miserable breed began to annoy us. The great old statesmen who had laid the foundation of our greatness, broad and deep, were going calmly to their great reward. It was emphatically an era of good feeling. We were all one people, and many men still living remember with regret the happy and cordial interchange of benefits and good wishes between the fine old Southern gentlemen and the princes of the Northern commerce who met round the hospitable tables of the Capitol to felicitate each other on the magnificent progress of a common country. All at once a small society appeared in the City of Boston. It was a very insignificant company then—very much resembling a missionary or a peace society, and composed apparently of the same sort of people—enthusiastic men, and respectable, benevolent and sympathetic women, old and young. Its purposes were entirely peaceful. Its numbers were utterly insignificant, and its *personnel* of no manner of influence, except that some of the ladies belonged, I believe, to high Bostonian society. Such as they were, the member of Congress at that time did not think them of sufficient consequence to notice their questions on the subject of Slavery. Happy would it have been for us all if his successors and their opponents and friends had ever since followed his example. But it was not so to be. Instigated by some contemptible political rogue, an unruly mob of well-dressed blackguards surrounded their place of meeting—offered insult to the assembled ladies—drove them out of their hired hall, and in open day, and in the heart of the most peaceful and orderly city in the whole civilized world, actually put a rope round the neck of one of the men to hang him. That rope may one day strangle the life out of the American Constitution. The man was William Lloyd Garrison. About the same time other and similar outrages were perpetrated in various cities of the North, and one of the earliest and most vivid recollections of my childhood is the horror I felt when I was told that the man I saw pelted down the street by a shouting crowd was a "vile Abolitionist. I did not know what that meant then, but thought it must be a monster of course. I grew up almost to manhood with similar feelings, and can truly say that for a long time I saw an Abolitionist about as often as I saw a negro—a race of men not much encouraged at the North.

At school and at college it was nearly the same. An Abolitionist was seldom heard of or seen, and when he was, he was pretty severely snubbed. If, during these years, a Southerner or anybody else had told us that the North was to be abolitionized, or that we thought about the South in any way except as a country full of generous, hospitable people, we would undoubtedly have thought him unsound in mind. We were full of our own affairs, and never, I venture to say, so much as thought of your existence, except to your advantage. The South to us had a traditional reputation for courtesy, magnanimity, and even for statesmanlike and scholarly men. In those happy, and it may be, irrevocable days, a Northern man would come here without being thought to be an Abolition sneak, and a Southern man could visit us without being considered a blustering humbug. Southern men respected us, and we loved them. Yet to-day, owing to the machinations of foolish, unprincipled politicians alone, and from no other earthly cause, it is safer to be a murderer dripping with blood in many parts of the South than to hail from the illustrious Commonwealth of Massachusetts or the imperial republic of New-York. Permit me to tell you, though you know it well, what sort of a thing a politician is. At the North he is likely to be a bankrupt shoemaker, who prefers to swindle and go half starved rather than work and pay his honest debts; in the South he is more than likely to be a lawyer without a brief, and often without a book, whose practice is confined to the bar of the village hotel. The whole stock in the trade of one is Anti Slavery gabble; the whole stock in trade of the other is Pro-Slavery bluster. The respectable people of their several localities are too busy, and in the North they are certainly too much occupied in money-making, to vote them down, but they shun these brawlers like an unmentionable disorder; they abandon the polls to them; they stay at home in Massachusetts to the number of 120,000 votes. The fellow-loafers of the two specimens of rogues elect them; and now two men are appointed to look after the interests of the country who are not acquainted even with its geography. And they are intrusted with the business of the nation who have been chiefly remarkable for the reckless and fraudulent neglect of their own. These men meet each other perhaps in the halls of Congress—not to consult, for they can only vituperate—not to counsel, but to harangue—not to enact useful laws, but to invent ways and means to get themselves reëlected. And thus they have done again and again by abusing men and institutions of which they respectively know nothing, and playing upon and trading with the passions of the most frivolous of the people. Such is the material that makes up the bulk of what we are pleased to call eminent politicians on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line. Such are the men whose want of sense and want of principle have led, step by step, to the unpremeditated horrors of Harper's Ferry. You may say, if you please, that Abolition teaching did this. But what produced Abolition teaching and gave it its widespread effect? I will tell you. It was political rascality undertaking to put down freedom of speech by force, that made men help on the Abolition movement who were not then and who never will be Abolitionists. Let me prove it, gentlemen, by well-known historical facts. The mobbing of Abolitionists by their own fellow-citizens had hardly ceased, when a few people petitioned Congress to abolish Slavery in the District, and also the internal Slave-trade. The petitioners were then just as inconsiderable as they had been when first dispersed and half hanged; for they were the same people who had experienced that treatment without being contented or improved by it. And now, were they left unnoticed? Were they quietly and sensibly sent about their business? No. If any quiet and sensible council had prevailed, the politician's occupation was gone. The mischief-makers then in Congress seized it as a godsend. They wanted something to twaddle about, and they reached into the ark of our covenant for their support. They laid their dirty hands upon the sacred right of petition, belonging as a birthright to the sovereign people of the United States. Now, gentlemen, allow me to give some information that I hope will not displease you. If it does, excuse it, for it is true, and presented from good motives. I know the sentiments of the people where I live. I mean the people, not the politicians, who have no sentiments that they are not ready to sell. We are all sound on the Slavery question; for we all detest Slavery—all of us. We cannot help detesting it. But we ardently desire to let it alone. It is your institution—not ours, thank God! "Hands off—let it alone—mind your own business," these are the expressions that suit us to use when Northern men attempt to meddle practically with you. But then we have an institution which is ours if not yours—it is freedom of speech, and we want you not to meddle with that.

Allow us to say what we please at home about Slavery. Do not especially try to suppress any discussion, or to punish directly or indirectly those who discuss, as long as they do not meddle with your property. If they do that, punish them, and no one can object. We hate Slavery of course. But we need not talk, nor do we propose to talk, abolition to your negroes. There are places and times for all things. The science of physiology, for example, in all its branches, is eminently useful and proper to talk of—but not in general society. The abolition of Slavery in like manner is a very important subject of discussion even here—but not so to a crowd of ignorant slaves. So long as we observe on our side that safe and proper rule of action, do you on your side take no liberties with our discussions. Let us alone—hands off, if you please. Mind your own business. It is our turn now to cry out; and, however much we detest Slavery, don't undertake to keep us from saying so or thinking so, as long as we never meddle practically with you and yours. That meddling, foolish men, on both sides, have undertaken to interfere in practice with what did not concern them at all, is the cause of all our difficulties. Letting each other's peculiar business alone will probably bring about the cure of them—and now help us by a good beginning on your side. Your broken laws have been dreadfully avenged. The active invaders are nearly all destroyed. The rocks, the river and the hungry gallows have devoured the blood of most of them, and the poor remnant is waiting in a dungeon the result of your deliberations. Let it result in mercy, we conjure you. Mercy is a word that should drop easily from your Virginian lips. Your Commonwealth owes its existence to an act of mercy. Your founder, like my client, was the invader of a people who had never harmed him; like him he was taken in the act of invasion; like him he was tried with all the solemnities of savage law as Stevens was under the forms of a civilized code; like him, he was sentenced to death according to the profoundest maxims of those poor barbarians, who knew no better or safer way than always to kill all their enemies. But he was saved by Mercy, incarnate in that sweet Indian maid, whose image glows through the twilight of history with all the loveliest hues of young romance! May the parallel not fail us here in its noblest part! May those whose hearts proudly beat around me with the more than regal—the richer than imperial blood of Pocahontas—remember their illustrious ancestress this day! May they emulate her merciful spirit! May they prove their pure descent by their magnanimous actions! May they not refuse to extend, without risk, to a young countryman wholly in their power, the mercy which she risked her life to show to a stranger, an alien and an enemy!

THE SOUTHERN TRADE.

Continued Activity in the Trade of New-York with the Southern States.

Further inquiries among the merchants fully confirm all our statements with regard to the prosperity of our Southern trade. Although the Southern market was overstocked last year, the merchants of the Slaveholding States have purchased quite as largely as ever of the New-York importers this year. The predictions of the members of the leading dry-goods firms, made before business had fairly opened in January, as published in the Times of that date, have been completely verified. While trade has, in some instances, been diverted from its former channels, so that our importers have been brought into more immediate contact with buyers from the other side of Mason and Dixon's line, without the intervention, to so large an extent, of the New-York jobbers, the quantity of goods sold and shipped, or crowded together now awaiting shipment to Southern ports, is in the aggregate quite as large as was sent to the same places of destination last year. It is with the greatest difficulty, and only by paying their carmen extra rates of compensation, that the merchants succeed in transhipping their dry goods to the South. The unprecedentedly large cotton crop of the past season, and the ready market which the staple has found this year in Europe, (with an increasing demand from the New-England mills,) has given the Southerners—especially those of the cotton-growing States—the means of making extensive purchases; and the agricultural States of the South, such as Virginia, Kentucky, parts of Tennessee and Missouri are financially prosperous only in a less degree. Had not the money-market been so easy, and had there in consequence been less goods sold to Southern purchasers than usual, the organs of disunion would not have failed to ascribe the falling off in the trade to the Harper's Ferry affair, and to the political sentiments of the people of the South. We have been assured by merchants of standing in this City that their contact with Southerners, in the course of their business transactions with them the present season, has convinced them that the sentiments of the great mass of the people in the slave-holding States are very much misrepresented, not only by newspapers in the interest of party, but by their own Senators and Representatives in Congress. A customer from the region of Red River, in Arkansas, was asked the other day by a member of a very extensive cloth-importing firm, with which he was trading, whether he had hesitated at all to come North to buy goods, in consequence of the aspect of political affairs. He replied that the sentiment of the people he dwelt among was not at all that of the politicians who undertook to speak for them; that it was well understood that the present excitement was purposely aroused for political ends; and that politics and trade had nothing to do with each other, even if this were not so. We have heard similar statements repeatedly, that tradesmen from the Southern States, except in isolated instances, do not inquire into the political sentiments of those whom it is to their advantage to deal with. That they, indeed, transact business extensively with those whose sentiments are known to be Anti-Slavery, the every-day experience of the last month furnishes abundant evidence. A week ago Mr. Bowen, of the extensive firm of Bowen, Holmes & Co., a gentleman whose political proclivities are decided and have never been concealed—was conversing with a Kentuckian who visited him for the first time, and desired to purchase a heavy bill of goods, when a gentleman entered the store and asked to see a member of the firm. Mr. Bowen looked up and told him what his name was. The gentleman wanted to buy a silk dress for his wife. Mr. Bowen told him that they did not sell at retail. "Well," said the gentleman, turning to go, "I'm sorry. I wanted to buy of a firm that sells its goods and not its principles!" Mr. Bowen immediately referred him to one of his partners, and the dress was sold him. The Kentuckian sat still and heard all this, yet apparently not at all disturbed by it, resumed his negotiations, and before he left the store had made arrangements for the purchase of a large assortment of goods.

Not only has the trade of the present season been good, but the prospects are that next Fall an exceedingly extensive business will be done with the Southern section of the country. It is probable that neither the Northern nor the Southern market will then be overstocked, as it is now. The importations during the year have been unusually heavy, and there are more goods now in this City and on their way here than can be immediately disposed of. For this very reason the importations will be smaller the coming season, while the demand in the Autumn will be brisk. The effect of the present overstocking of the New-York market will not be sensibly felt by the importers, who are able to bide their time, but those jobbers who have with undue haste bought largely, and whose sales have not been large, will have to sail close to the wind. Extensive auction sales at greatly reduced prices have recently been made. One firm last week purchased some French muslins at 17½ cents per yard, the importer's price for which, ten days ago, was 26 cents; other muslins at 22½ cents, which cost 31 cents; and *barèges* at 25 cents, which cost 40 cents. Thus business regulates itself. But be it observed that Harper's Ferry and politics have nothing to do with all this. The course of trade is in channels of its own making, and the ebb and flow of political opinion have nothing to do with its tide.

LAW REPORTS.

The Ticket-Swindling Case.

The People vs. *Frank Fowler.*—This was an appeal by the defendant from a conviction at the Oyer and Terminer. The prisoner was indicted, together with John Gilbert, for obtaining money on false pretences from one Christian Heine, by selling him a bogus ticket for a passage to Bremen by the steamship *Ammonia*.

It appeared upon the trial in the Oyer and Terminer, that Heine arrived in this City from Illinois by the cars on the morning of the 14th of October, 1859, and was taken by a stranger to the office of the prisoner Fowler, at the corner of Chambers and West streets, where were Fowler and Gilbert, the former behind the counter and the latter in front, four or five feet apart. The stranger said in English, when they went into the office, that Heine wanted to go to Germany. Gilbert then continued the conversation with Heine in the German language, and nothing was said by Fowler till after the money was paid, although he was present, and saw all that took place. No evidence was offered to show that Fowler understood the German language. Heine informed Gilbert that he wanted to go to Bremen in a steamer, and inquired the price. Gilbert told him the price was $35, which Heine concluded to pay, and Gilbert then filled up the blank certificate or ticket in question on the counter, within three or four feet of Fowler, and delivered it to Heine, who paid $35 therefor to Gilbert in gold and silver coin. Fowler came round the counter and took the money from Gilbert, put it in a bag, and then put it in his pocket. When he took the money, Fowler said "I put all that money in one bag." Gilbert told Heine, he wanted to conduct him to the steamer the next day; that the ticket was all right for Bremen. This was after the money was paid.

The ticket in question was signed, "F. F. Fowler." It contained the following clause: "This entitles the bearer, Mr. Christian Aene, to a passage this present voyage, hence to Bremen in the steamship *Ammonia*. To be exchanged 186 West-street."

Fowler had a sign up at his office, "General Passage Office, for California, Liverpool, London, Havre, &c," but his name was not on the sign. Fowler had been engaged in selling passenger tickets two or three years. Gilbert and the prisoner were together at the office daily.

Fowler, after this transaction, went to the police-office on being sent for, in relation to this charge, without any arrest, and in conversation with Mr. Hartman, an interpreter employed at the police-office, stated in substance, as near as witness could recollect, that this ticket had been sold at his office to accommodate a miner; that he was sorry, and wanted to give a good ticket; that a mistake occurred in writing the steamer's name.

There was no steamer of the name of "*Ammonia*" running from this port to Europe. The Hamburg Steamship Company have two steamships running from New-York to Hamburg; one of them, called the *Hammonia*, was in Hamburg on the 14th October, (the date of the ticket,) and the other, the *Teutonia*, was then here, but left on the 15th October, bound for Hamburg. The office of this line was at No. 151 Broadway. The instrument in question would not have entitled a person to a passage on any vessel of that line. Neither Fowler nor Gilbert were entitled to sell tickets for that line. There were two offices in Greenwich-street authorized to sell tickets to be exchanged at the office of this line, and papers are there issued similar to the one in question.

There is a line of steamers running from New-York to Bremen, of which Guelf & Co. are the agents, but no vessel called the *Ammonia* or *Hammonia* belongs to that line. One of the agents of this line testified that this paper in question would not entitle the holder to a passage to Bremen; the line have one outside agent only, who sells certificates for passage, which are exchanged at the principal office. His office is at No. 75 Greenwich-street.

This outside agent was called as a witness for the prisoner, and testified that he had known such papers issued by Fowler to be exchanged for tickets. Never knew one of Fowler's certificates to be repudiated. If a passenger had come with the paper in question without money, he would not have taken it, and have given him a ticket. If he had known the paper came from Fowler he would.

Another witness, on behalf of the prisoner, testified that he had seen such papers as the one in question, issued by Fowler, in the hands of several persons, and that, when presented, they always got good tickets for them.

On all the facts proved, of which the above are the most important, the jury convicted the prisoner. He appealed, upon numerous exceptions taken to rulings of the presiding Justice, admitting or excluding evidence; and upon exceptions relative to the charge.

The General Term have rendered an elaborate opinion, by Justice Leonard, discussing minutely the various questions raised. They sustain all the rulings of the Court below, and affirm the conviction.

James M. Smith for the appellant. Nelson J. Waterbury, District Attorney, for the People.

Rights of Married Women.

Vandervoort vs. *Gould.*—A report of this case was given in yesterday's Times. The value of the leasehold interest in question is alleged to be $15,000 to $20,000. The motion made yesterday, to dismiss the complaint, on the ground, among others, that the conveyance to the plaintiff, by the wife of the defendant, was void, was this morning denied. The question turned upon the point as to whether the Statutes of 1848 and 1849, giving to married women the right to hold and convey real property as if single, applied to property acquired before the passage of the act, or only to property acquired under, or subsequent to, that enactment. To-day further evidence is being given. The case is still on.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Sutherland, J.—*Extension of Chambers-street.*—Order for confirmation of report of Commissioners granted.

Dunn vs. *Dunn.*—Report confirmed and judgment for divorce granted.

Sergent vs. *Sloo*—(Two cases.)—Motion granted, without costs to either party on this motion.

Gold vs. *Wallhemer et al.*—Attachment denied. The defendant has not been ordered to deliver the property to the Receiver. On such order being obtained and served, the motion can be reversed, if the order is not complied with.

Application of F. R. Tellow, Trustee, &c.—Report not confirmed, or order granted.

Leonard, J.—*Opening of Sixty-ninth-street.*—Order granted appointing John Wheeler, W. E. Robinson and James E. Brush Commissioners.

Matter of Pit, an Insolvent.—Application denied.

Calendar.... Wednesday, March 14.

United States District Court.—Nos. 105, 37, 41, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 165, 169, 181, 182, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 193½, 194, 195, 197, 198, 201, 202.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Calendar unchanged. *Part II.*—Police cases.

Superior Court—*Part I.*—Nos. 651, 323, 331, 695, 411, 625, 461, 587, 357, 358, 693, 607, 275, 521. *Part II.*—Nos. 412, 160, 462, 196, 197, 82, 80, 81, 212, 422, 520, 521.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1802, 1816, 1820, 1822, 1823, 1729, 1763, 244, 1799, 1801, 1624, 1748, 402, 1643, 1596. *Part II.*—Nos. 356, 1615, 376, 1621, 2568, 1541, 132, 348, 399, 419, 1569, 1642, 1710, 1720, 37.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... March 13.

$2,000 U. S. 5s, '65 .... 100½	50 Harlem Railroad .. 9½
3,000 do 100½	100 Reading R .... b.twk 41⅞
5,000 Tennessee 6s, '90 92	100 do .... s.twk 41⅞
34,000 Missouri St. 6s .. 83½	100 do 42
25,000 do b60 82⅞	200 Mich. Central R. b60 40
15,000 do 82¾	100 do 40
6,000 Erie 2d Mort. bs. 92	10 Second-avenue R .. 98
1,000 Hud. R. R. 1st M. 103½	800 M. So. & N. I. R 8
4,000 Hud. R. R. 3d M 86	50 do 7⅞
1,000 Har. R. 1st M 96	550 M. So. & N. Ia. g. s .. 18
11,000 M. C. R. 8 per c.	50 do 17⅞
1st M. S. F. C. Bs. 95½	50 do b60 17⅞
4,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs .. 90½	150 do 17⅞
12 Am. Ex. Bank 100	10 Illinois Central R 61⅞
16 Corn Ex. Bank 95	100 do b60 61⅞
10 Bank of Com 99½	100 do s60 61½
13 Trade's Bank 108	33 Gal. & Chicago R .. 59
60 Chatham Bank 94	700 do b60 59½
50 Del. & H. Canal Co. 95	100 do 59¾
25 Penn. Coal Co 84	25 do b10 59
625 N. Y. Cent. R 73½	100 Clev. & Tol. R 20¼
100 do s30 73½	292 Chic. & R. I. R 64
800 do 73½	400 do 64
150 do b30 73⅞	450 do b30 64
250 do s10 73⅜	900 do s60 63⅞
400 do s3 73½	100 do 63⅞
100 do s5 73⅜	300 do s10 63⅞
100 do .... c 73⅞	50 do s30 63⅞
200 Erie Railroad 9½	8 N. J. Cen. R 104
200 Hudson River R 39½	13 Clev. P. & Ash. R. 111
50 do s60 39½	

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '67 .... 107½	100 Hud. River R .. s60 39⅞
9,000 Tennessee 6s, '90. 91⅞	50 do 39⅞
10,000 do 91⅞	75 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S. 18
5,000 Missouri State 6s 83⅞	50 do 18½
50,000 do s30 82⅞	100 Clev. & Tol. Rail'd 20¾
15,000 do 82⅞	100 Mich. Central R. s60 39⅞
5,000 do 82⅞	114 do 39⅞
5,000 do b30 82⅞	100 do 39⅞
4,000 Brook. C. W. L 101	5 Panama R 131½
3,000 E. R. Con. bs. '71 30	100 do b30 133⅛
4,000 H. R. R. 3d M 86	100 Ill. Cen. R s60 61⅞
3,000 Har. R. 1st Mort 96	100 do 61⅞
100 Canton Company .. 20	100 do s15 61⅞
115 N. Y. Central R .. 73⅛	200 Chic. & R. I. R. b60 64
625 do 73⅛	200 do s60 63⅞
100 do b60 73⅛	100 do 63⅞
100 do 73⅛	50 do s10 63⅞
250 do s3 73⅛	650 do 63⅞

Tuesday, March 13—P. M.

The Stock Exchange continues to advance on State Securities, the Coal Stocks and some of the prominent Railway mortgages, but is lower to-day by ¼@½ ℔ cent. on part of the Railway Share list. New-York Central leaves off 73⅛ ℔ cent., against 73½ yesterday afternoon, after a much smaller business through the day's dealings. The whole transactions of the day in this stock are less than 4,000 shares, as against 10,000 yesterday. The near approach of the debate in the State Senate on the Tolling measure disposes both buyer and seller to move with caution. The Western Shares show a corresponding decline on Illinois Central, Michigan Central, Toledo, Galena and Rock Island, though the last named, after the printed list, was somewhat firmer, at 63⅞ bid, the same within ⅛ ℔ cent. of the close yesterday. Michigan Southern Shares, of both descriptions, continue steady, the Guaranteed up to 18@18½, sales this afternoon. The Panama and Pacific Shares are steady in price, but comparatively neglected, for the moment by speculation. There was increased firmness in Delaware and Hudson and Pennsylvania Coal Shares, with an advance of 95@95½ for the former, and 83¾@84 for the latter. It is intimated that a better understanding on the legal questions so long pending in the Courts between these two important Companies is likely soon to be arrived at, and it is hoped to the mutual satisfaction of the parties litigant. The continued demand for Missouri State Sixes, growing in part out of the maturing speculative contracts made in the stock at 79@79½ ℔ cent. some 30 or 40 days ago, advanced the price this morning to 82⅞, and this afternoon to 82⅞ ℔ cent., $50,000 being taken up at 82½, with 20 days' option to the seller to deliver. Tennessees sold as high as 92 ℔ cent., as against 90⅞ yesterday, but closed 91⅞@⅞ ℔ cent. Other descriptions of State Stocks were scarce, and held for full rates. A small parcel of United States Coupons of 1874 were offered at 101⅞, and 101⅝ ℔ cent. bid. The United States Sixes of 1867 were done at 107½ ℔ cent., and Texas Indemnity 100¼@100½ ℔ cent. Michigan Central 8 ℔ cents. were wanted again at 95½, and Erie Seconds at 92, ex September coupon. The third mortgage of the Hudson River Road brought 86 ℔ cent. The general market closed steady.

The variations in the market for Money are very slight. There is a fair demand from the Brokers on temporary employment at 5@6 ℔ cent., the inside rate being accepted by lenders on select collateral. Deposits, on short notice, are left with some of the leading Stock and Money Brokers also at 5 ℔ cent. The rule of the Street to borrowers on miscellaneous collateral is still called 6 ℔ cent., and this is also the rate in Discounts at 30@60 days. Longer date paper, first class double names, goes at from 6½ to 7 ℔ cent. The large Banks have been the principal buyers of prime Short Acceptances for a week or more past, but some of them are less eager to extend their lines since the Bank return of last evening. The general supply of Money, both at Bank and on the Street, continues free, and the soundness and satisfactory results thus far of the Spring Trade, favor the continuance of ease and confidence. The resumption of the active Export of Specie is anticipated, as customary through the Spring and Summer, but not until the interior Exchanges all turn decidedly in favor of New-York, and the usual medium of the express is used for the transmission of Gold to this centre. A portion of the California bars received on Monday—about half a million dollars—will go forward to Europe by the *Africa* to-morrow. The Exchanges, to-day, are quite steady on Paris, and are held, in some quarters, a fraction firmer on London, but most of the present mail has been made up at 108⅞ ℔ cent., the rate closing 108⅞@108⅞. On Paris a fair trade business has been done by the leading drawers at f.5.16⅞—the quotation closing f.5.17½@f.5.15⅝. The Exchanges at New-Orleans are thus quoted by our latest mail advices, March 9:

The movement at Bank indicates no variation of any kind, and most of the first-class short business paper that is offered is still absorbed by these institutions. The Exchange market has been very quiet, and we have no marked change to notice in rates of any description. Offerings of most classes are still ample, but the inquiry is restricted, and we have no important change in the demand for either Foreign or Domestic. Clean Sterling Bills 8@8½ ℔ cent. premium. Bill of Lading Drafts 7@7½ ℔ cent. premium. France f5 26@5.27½ ℔ dollar. Sixty day Bills on New-York, &c., 1½@2 ℔ cent. discount. Sight, par@½ ℔ cent. premium.

The Exports of Cotton from the Southern ports this week are very large, 157,000 bales, of which Great Britain takes 85,000; France 37,000, and the North of Europe 35,000 bales. This is 42,000 bales in excess of the corresponding week last season. The receipts at the ports for the week are 144,000 bales, against 94,000 bales same week last season.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports, (exclusive of Specie,) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For the week	$1,505,968	$1,494,733	$1,877,641
Previously reported.	9,915,193	2,935,615	13,631,339
Since Jan. 1	$11,421,161	$10,430,348	$15,508,980

The following was to-day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's Office:

Receipts	$180,493 01
Payments	120,576 38
Balance	7,998,894 72

The receipts include $161,000 for Customs.

In regard to the brighter prospects of the Anthracite Coal trade, the coming season, by reason of the better accord among the great carriers and the miners for New-York account, the Pottsville *Journal* of Saturday remarks:

"The organization among the coal operators in the Wilkesbarre region, we understand, works well. Nearly all the operators have joined it, and they have advanced the price of coal from 20 to 25 cents a ton over last year's prices. On the Lehigh they are also realizing from 15 to 25 cents more for coal than last year. The Lehigh Company, which led off last year at the extreme low rates, are quite stiff in maintaining prices this year. It is also stated that the New-York Companies *now* propose raising the prices from 30 to 40 cents per ton, if there is a proportionate advance made in this region. Under these circumstances, we think our operators ought to cease sending coal to market at the rates at which they are now selling. There is no controlling power existing in this (Schuylkill) region, and the operators are more numerous here than elsewhere, therefore it becomes more important for each operator to endeavor to control himself as far as circumstances will permit."

We are assured (says the Detroit *Advertiser*) that it may be regarded as among the certainties, that the steamers *Western Metropolis* and *City of Buffalo* will run between Cleveland and Buffalo this season, and that they will be commanded by Capts. Perkins and Goldsmith. The details of the arrangement are not, of course, determined upon thus early. The same paper says of the Railway traffic through Michigan and Canada:

"A train of cattle and other cars, fifty in number, left Windsor for the East on the Great Western (Canada) road, for Suspension Bridge and Buffalo, drawn by two immense English locomotives. The train will arrive at the Suspension Bridge this morning, at 10 o'clock. The freight amounts to $1,835.

The passenger travel has increased wonderfully within a week. There were more passengers from the trains upon the Great Western which arrived last night, than there have been for six months."

Statement of the earnings of the Watertown and Rome Railway for the month of February, 1860, compared with February, 1859:

	1860.
From passengers	$9,082 83
From freight	9,903 26
Other sources	1,575 40
Total	$20,561 49
	1859.
From passengers	$8,414 95
From freight	9,416 38
Other sources	1,115 97—$18,947 30
Decrease	$1,614 19

In the Ohio Senate, Mr. Collins, from the Railroad Committee, reported a few days since against any *pro rata* measure.

The following figures for the first week's traffic in March have been received from the West, additional to the Illinois Central, Galena and Rock Island, already reported:

	1860.	1859.	Increase.
Michigan Southern	$28,960 00	$26,111 00	$3,858 00
Michigan Central	31,641 52	29,132 25	2,509 27
Toledo and Wabash	12,406 00	11,615 00	791 00
Cleveland and Toledo	17,167 00	17,004 00	163 00

The *Cincinnati Gazette* warmly opposes the proposed consolidation of interests between the Little Miami and Dayton and Hamilton Roads. In the course of a long article on the subject, the following leading points are named in the arrangement:

"Under the proposed contract each road retains fifty ℔ cent. of the gross earnings on its own line for running expenses, and of the remainder, which is called net earnings, the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, receives 31 ℔ cent., and the Little Miami 69 ℔ cent. Upon these figures, and the rates of freight on through business between Cincinnati and New-York, our calculations are based. It is assumed that it costs the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Company four cents ℔ 100 pounds to haul freight between Cincinnati and Dayton, sixty miles. The length of the Little Miami line being one hundred and twenty miles, we have allowed eight cents ℔ 100 pounds as the cost of carriage. The cost per mile is not so great on a long as on a short line, and in this respect, the Little Miami would have the advantage."

The Charleston *Courier* reports that the comparative view of the average weekly condition of the Banks in South Carolina, for the month of February, as exhibited in the returns made to the Comptroller-General, present the following condensed exhibit:

Banks.	Discounts.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Specie.
Camden ...	112,370 94	41,575 56	213,055	22,307 67
Charleston .	2,195,958 77	843,585 81	975,880	557,897 29
Chester	109,283 86	92,163 69	830,680	94,770 46
Commerc'l.	700,680 08	265,307 56	445,845	81,843 00
Exchange ..	390,665 06	141,423 42	1,228,122	48,182 68
Far. & Ex.	218,651 34	181,781 45	1,069,825	208,839 07
Georget'wn	179,145 66	89,045 66	344,290	50,210 57
Hamburg ..	209,113 82	95,194 59	1,158,705	119,635 32
Merchants'.	184,631 82	34,601 58	533,274	50,821 28
Newberry ..	176,805 74	64,710 64	732,680	69,796 23
People's ...	915,706 26	234,071 25	808,045	206,967 33
Planters' ...	51,653 07	60,290 63	570,300	54,397 08
Pl'rs & Mec	786,085 85	282,732 79	341,180	217,006 25
S. Carolina.	824,985 43	323,548 75	99,016	113,542 45
S. W. R. R.	578,873 44	344,382 30	289,700	87,225 92
Bank State.	2,237,069 16	919,807 05	1,892,780	265,225 85
Col. Branch	773,768 09	325,047 36	......	14,702 97
Camden Br.	196,692 54	14,139 57	......	2,171 30
State	554,267 35	409,610 62	628,535	159,402 61
Union	780,111 53	288,034 13	441,775	135,314 68
Totals	12,736,629 73	5,001,054 28	12,603,687	2,560,260 01

The aggregates are as follows:

LIABILITIES.		RESOURCES.	
Capital	$14,962,062 34	Specie	$2,560,260 01
Circulation	12,603,687 12	Real Estate	679,431 94
Profits on hand.	1,872,889 02	Bank Notes	523,032 05
Due Banks	3,885,428 51	Due from B'ks ..	1,513,051 41
Deposits	5,001,054 28	Discounts	12,736,629 73
Due State	3,063,964 93	Dom. Exch'ge ..	14,815,041 16
Other items	199,805 17	For. Exchange ..	1,178,180 49
		B'ds and Stocks	2,818,376 50
		Suspended Debt	1,497,139 90
		Branches	2,050,194 20
		State	414,543 71
		Other items	802,820 27
Total	$41,588,691 37	Total	$41,588,691 37

By comparing this with the statement for January, we note the following changes: An increase in Circulation of $202,340; in Deposits of $308,447 77; in Specie of $17,002 91; in Domestic Exchange of $1,390,513 58; in Foreign Exchange of $125,689 36; and a decrease of Discounts of $91,457 83.

A healthy public sentiment in Pennsylvania is now bearing upon the conduct of the County and City authorities at Pittsburgh in the matter of their repudiation Bonds, and the contumacy shown to the Supreme Court. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* remarks:

"In an individual we could not excuse an opposition to the decrees of that Court, and therefore there is the more reason for the demand that no corporate power be permitted to indulge in an antagonism that places the law beneath the feet of those who are swayed by a falsely grounded self-interest, and by passion. We cannot regard with other than extreme alarm the attitude in which many estimable and intelligent persons have placed themselves by acts of hostility to the laws of the State.

It is in no narrow spirit that we counsel our brethren of Allegheny County to be wise. The common glory of the State is the mark we aim at, which can only be preserved by sustaining in their integrity and power the judicial organizations, whence we derive in a great measure the security for private and public happiness. Infractions of law by those in high places have a sad effect upon the multitude, and lead to insubordination and conspiracy. Strike from the tribunals of the State the power to exact justice as well as to declare it, and a reign of chaotic elements has commenced, out of which whole communities may engender every kind of immorality and demoralization. To protect society law must be impartial in its operation, and the high and low, the rich and poor, alike must feel its beneficent and just action. When a community sets the decrees of its supreme wisdom at defiance the foundations of society are loosened, and all the pillars and architraves are in danger of being toppled to their ruin."

The *Evening Express* reports the treasure moved over the Panama road, on English account during the past fortnight, as follows:

Gold	$333,443 38
Silver	80,107 36
Total	$413,550 74

Two millions of silver had reached the Isthmus on English account.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. March 5.	LOANS. March 12.	SPECIE. March 5.	SPECIE. March 12.
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farm. & Mech	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Liberties	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southwark	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kensington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn Township ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manuf. & Mech ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Girard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidation ...	486,619	486,010	[illegible]	[illegible]
City	773,960	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commonwealth ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exchange ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	25,762,447	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. March 5.	DEPOSITS. March 12.	CIRCULATION. March 5.	CIRCULATION. March 12.
Philadelphia	[illegible]	1,617,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
North America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farm. & Mech	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Liberties	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southwark	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kensington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn Township ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manuf. & Mech ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Girard	[illegible]	[illegible]	202,345	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidation ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commonwealth ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exchange ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Commercial Intelligence by the North American.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of the three days in the Liverpool Cotton Market were only 16,000 bales, of which 3,000 were on speculation and for export. The market closed dull at a decline of 1-16d. for all descriptions. [We have no quotations.]

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester continue encouraging. The market was firm, though quiet.

Richardson, Spence & Co. report Flour quiet at 23s.@29s. Wheat quiet; red, 9s. 9d.@10s. 6d.; white, 10s. 6d.@12s. Corn dull, at 33s.@33s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Liverpool Provision market was generally steady. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote: Beef and Pork steady. Bacon quiet, but steady. Lard firm, at 60s.@60s. 6d. for choice. Tallow quiet, but steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes were quiet; Pots, 31s. Sugar firm. Coffee steady. Rice quiet. Rosin steady, though dull. Spirits Turpentine steady.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs quiet, but steady. Sugar steady. Coffee firm, and a partial slight advance established. Tea—Average business without quotable change. Rice firm and holders demanding an advance. Tallow in good demand at 60s. 3d.; Linseed Oil, 27s. 3d. @27s. 6d.; Pig Iron steady at 50s. 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money Market was unchanged.

Consols closed on Tuesday, the 28th, at 94⅝@94⅞ for money and account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Sales had been made at London of United States Fives at 92; Illinois Central Shares at 45@43 discount; Illinois Sevens, of 1875, at 80½@80½; Erie Railroad Shares at 9½@9½; Erie Third Mortgage Bonds at 64@68.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, Thursday—P. M.

Cotton—Sales of last two days 15,000 bales; of which 3,000 are on speculation and for export.

The market closes dull, and the inferior qualities are slightly lower than on Tuesday.

Breadstuffs steady.

Provisions quiet.

Produce slow of sale, but prices unaltered.

London, Thursday—P. M.

Consols close at 94⅝@94⅞ for money, and 94⅞@95 for account.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, March 13, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been: 30 bbls. Ashes, 2,613 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. Corn Meal, 24,696 bushels Corn, 70 bushels Rye, 4,057 bushels Oats, 600 bushels Malt, 2,439 packages Provisions, and 542 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 56 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day: 500 mats Java, at 15¼c.; 500 bags Porto Rico, on private terms; 747 bags Jamaica, at 13c.; 90 bags Maracaibo, at 13½c.; 1,400 bags Rio, part at 13½c. ℔ lb, usual terms. Stock of all kinds, in first hands, this morning, 32,921 pkgs.,—including, according to Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son, 21,448 mats and 125 bags Java, 4,024 bags Rio, 3,103 bags Ceylon, 1,700 bags Porto Rico, 1,191 bags Maracaibo, 700 bags St. Domingo, and 630 bags Jamaica.

	Bags.
Stock of Rio, March 10, New-Orleans	39,500
Stock of Rio, March 10, Baltimore	3,500
Stock of Rio, March 13, New-York	4,024
Grand Total	47,024

COTTON—Has been in fair demand, at unchanged prices. Sales 2,000 bales, part *in transitu*.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary ℔ lb ..	9	9	9½	9½
Middling ℔ lb ...	11⅛	11⅛	11¾	11⅝
Middling Fair ℔ lb	12½	12½	12¾	13⅛

FISH—Dry Cod have been in request within a range of from $3 62½@$4 37½ ℔ cwt. Mackerel have been in good demand, including large No. 1 at $16 87 @$17 ℔ bbl., now held higher. Salmon and Herring are inactive.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been more active to-day for State and Western Flour, and prices have been well supported, especially for really desirable lots,—sellers of which have any existing advantage. The reported sales add up 14,250 bbls., including superfine State at $5 30@$5 40, chiefly within the range; ordinary to very choice extra State at $5 45@$5 65, chiefly at $5 50@$5 60; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $5 25 @$5 40; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 50@$6 50; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 55@$6 60; inferior extra Ohio at $5 90@$6 05; round hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, at $6 10@$6 25, chiefly within the range, ℔ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 70	@$5 15
Superfine State	5 30	@ 5 40
Extra State	5 45	@ 5 65
Superfine Western	5 25	@ 5 40
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 50	@ 6 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan ..	5 55	@ 6 60
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 90	@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	6 10	@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 30	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 75	@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 25	@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 25	@ 7 50

Southern Flour continues in fair demand at buoyant prices. The reported sales comprise 2,100 bbls., in lots, at $6 10@$6 35 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c.; and $6 45@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is in request, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 85@$7 25 ℔ bbl. About 450 bbls. were sold within the range. Rye Flour is selling at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $3 55@3 70 for Jersey; $4 05@$4 10 for Baltimore, and $4 15 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 81¼@$1 93¾ ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is in moderate demand at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 16,300 bushels, including very choice red Western at $1 50; Milwaukee Club at $1 30, and choice red Southern at $1 50, in store, ℔ bushel. Corn is in less request, and is rather heavy, at prices ranging from 76c.@80c. for very inferior to choice white and yellow Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. Sales 18,000 bushels. Rye is inquired for, and prices of desirable lots are steady. Sales have been reported of 4,100 bushels, including fair to good at 85c.@86c., and inferior mixed at 83c. ℔ bushel. Barley is salable and firm. The day's transactions embrace 10,500 bushels State, part four-rowed, at 81½c. ℔ bushel. Oats have been moderately sought after, including Canada at 43½c.@44c.; Western at 43c.@44c.; State at 44c.@44½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania. at 40c.@43c.; Southern at 38c.@41c. ℔ bush. Mr. Edward Bill has prepared the following statement of the exports of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs from the Atlantic ports of the United States, since the 1st of Sept., 1859:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	March 8, 1860	191,828	448,732	11,682
New-Orleans ..	March 1, 1860	8	—	5,636
Philadelphia ..	March 1, 1860	7,572	75,777	4,360
Baltimore	March 1, 1860	—	—	—
Boston	March 1, 1860	738	—	—
Other Ports ..	March 1, 1860	15	5,527	—
Total from Sept. 1, 1859		200,156	530,036	20,338
To about same period, 1858 ...		85,758	415,800	319,488
To about same period, 1857 ...		712,496	3,337,332	1,515,818
To about same period, 1856 ...		682,066	6,739,339	3,249,414

TO THE CONTINENT.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Feb. 28, 1860	26,419	—	3,500
Other Ports ..	Latest dates	5,176	—	2,068

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely dealt in; sales having been reported of 2,500 bbls., in lots, at $18@$18 18¾ for new Mess; $17 12½@$17 25 for old Mess; $17@$17 25 for prime Mess and thin Mess; $14 50 for new prime, and $12 37½@$12 50 for old prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand, including Hams at 9c.@9¼c., and Shoulders at 7c.@7¼c. ℔ lb. Bacon is inquired for, chiefly at 9c.@11c. ℔ lb. Lard is salable and firm; sales have been reported since our last of 350 tcs. and bbls., chiefly at from 10¾c.@11¼c., ℔ lb. Beef continues in request at uniform rates. Sales have been made of 450 bbls., in lots, at $9 25@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 50@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $5 25 @$5 50 for Country Mess ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $16@$19, ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $13@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand, at 14c.@21c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling at 10c.@13c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in good request, and sales have been made of 450 hhds. Cuba at 6¾c.@7¾c.; 150 hhds. Porto Rico at 7¾c.; 350 hhds. New-Orleans at 6c.@7¾c.; 42 hhds. do., cistern bottoms, at 5½c.; 49 hhds. Texas on private terms; 50 hhds. do., by auction, at 6½c.@6¾c.; 150 hhds. Melado at 4 9-16c.; and 272 boxes Havana at 7¾c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been more sought after, and sales

have been reported since Friday last of 310 hhds. Kentucky, at 6¼c.@11c.; 83 cases Seed Leaf, at 6c.@12c.; 10 cases Florida, at 14c.@22c.; 172 bales Havana, at 28c.@42c.; and 177 bales Yara on private terms.

WHALEBONE—Has been in request at uniform prices.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 1,100 bbls., in lots, at 23½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 300 bales Cotton, at 5-16d. ₩ ℔.; 300 tierces Beef, at 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d.; also, by steamer, 500 bales Cotton, at ⅜d. ₩ ℔.; 150 tierces Lard, and 100 boxes Bacon, at 35s.; with 200 packages Butter and 30 tons Seed, at 40s. For London—100 bbls. Pork, at 4s.; 1,400 bbls. Resin, at 3s.@3s. 3d.; and 100 tons Oil Cake, on terms not ascertained. Sales by auction to-day: Seven-eighths of the ship *Albion*, for $27,700; and schooner *W. C. Cogswell*, for $6,150.

Real Estate....TUESDAY, March 13.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Two-story brick house and lot No. 17 Lispenard-street, 25x100 feet....$12,000
Three-story brick house and lot No. 341 Greenwich street, 25x85 feet....14,100
Also, a farm of 102 acres, at Rossville, Staten Island, with dwelling-house, out-houses, &c....13,000

BY A. H. MULLER.

House and lot No. 64 Jackson-street, 17 feet 6 inches by 38 feet 6 inches....4,150
House and lot No. 222 Mulberry-street, 24 feet 10 inches by 74 feet 3 inches....4,850

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

One lot south side of Thirty-sixth-street, 80 feet west of Park-avenue, 25x98 feet 9 inches....7,050
One lot north side of Thirty-ninth-street, 225 east of Madison-avenue, 25x98 feet 9 inches....5,200
One lot south side of Fortieth-street, 225 feet east of Madison-avenue, 25x98 feet 9 inches....—

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils. The PRIVATE CLASS meets three times a week. This class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue, with masters, a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES, MUSIC, PAINTING and DRAWING. For these accomplishments the most distinguished talent is secured.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 11 West 27th-st.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Thirty-eighth Semi-Annual Session on April 5. With a large corps of permanent professors, ample cabinets, and apparatus, the finest gymnasium in New-England, and other rare facilities for physical training; in a location celebrated for its beauty and salubrity, it presents unrivaled advantages for female education. To graduates of other schools, some of whom are always in attendance, the Institute affords opportunities for acquisitions to almost any extent in the fine arts and modern languages. For circulars address the principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The summer term will commence April 2, 1860. Pupils admitted at any time during the term. Principal, Gen. H. J. LOCKWOOD. For catalogue apply to the Principal, White Plains.

AMENIA SEMINARY—DUTCHESS CO., N. Y. Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. The best instruction and a pleasant home furnished to ladies and gentlemen at reasonable charges. Spring term opens April 5. Catalogues sent upon application.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. Classics, French, German, Spanish, Mathematics and English. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York, No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn. CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS. Will continue open until June 1.

TEACHERS.

AN AMERICAN LADY OF SEVERAL years experience in teaching, and thoroughly qualified, wishes an engagement in a private family or school to instruct in the English branches and some of the ornamentals. Can also teach French if required. Does not object to go South. Can furnish best of references. Apply to or address for one week C. W. V., No. 171 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—LATTER PART of April a New-York teacher of seven years' experience will start for Frankfort-on-the-Maine, to pursue his profession there. Parents desiring to send their children to the Continent of Europe will find this a favorable opportunity; advertiser speaks German and French. Satisfactory references given and required. Address DEYNCOURT, White Plains, Westchester County, New York.

CORRECT PRONUNCIATION IN TWELVE LESSONS.—Persons wishing to take private lessons at their residence, or families wishing to take a few lessons and be furnished with a French servant in capacity and at wages they may require, address E. HONDS, care F. Gentil, No. 341 Pearl-st. Reference: Prof. C. Paquet, Burlington College, N. J.

A YOUNG LADY OF EDUCATION WISHES to find a situation in a family or school where her practical domestic abilities, and uniform success in teaching children, (English and music,) might be required; compensation moderate; reference, the best. Inquire for MISS GREY, No. 148 3d-av.

MUSIC TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, PERFECTLY qualified, desires a situation as music teacher in a school or private family. A Southern or Western State preferred. Address, stating terms, &c., C. A. H., Box No. 105 *Times* Office, New-York.

MORNING, OR OCCASIONAL GOVERNESS.—A lady, having the necessary credentials, and a successful teacher of English in all its branches, with French and music, desires employment as above. Lessons given in music and singing. Address MENTOR, No. 102 East 13th-st.

ADDRESS TO OBTAIN COMPETENT teachers, professors, tutors or governesses, to go to any part of the Union, the "National Teachers' Institute," No. 335 Broadway, New-York. Parents and guardians can enter pupils to any School or Seminary preferred, and make all arrangements without charge.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER, OR one or more boys or men, in or near this City, to instruct or fit for College, by an experienced man, well qualified and highly recommended. Refer to, and address, L. B., at the *Christian Inquirer* Office, No. 111 Broadway. Refers also to Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood, No. 154 West 11th-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WHO IS AN EXCELLENT linguist, and who has traveled much in Europe, wishes to engage with a family going there, either as governess or companion. Salary no object. Unexceptionable references given. Address L. M. Y. Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY OF THOROUGH English education, and capable of instructing in the rudiments of French, wishes to enter a family as governess or companion; but a small compensation required beyond a pleasant home. Address V., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, and a graduate of Amherst, a situation as Principal of an Academy, instructor in a high school, or tutor in a family. Address B. A., Box 58 Southampton, L. I.

A GENTLEMAN, OF THOROUGH COLLEGE training, a successful teacher of ancient and modern languages, mathematics and the higher English studies, desires an engagement. Address F. F. TENNYSON, New York City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S CITY AND COUNTRY NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY No. 41 Park-row—N. Y. Times Building. Merchants wishing to extend their business should ADVERTISE NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST. Every facility is offered for this purpose by J. H. & Co. For promptness and reliability they refer to Raymond, Wesley & Co., publishers of this paper.

VULCANITE. TO WORKERS IN IVORY, TORTOISE SHELL, HORN AND BONE.

This valuable new manufacture having been perfected in my extensive factory, I am now ready to supply orders to any extent equal to one ton daily.

My present stock embraces all the leading styles of combs of a quality admitted to be superior to any Vulcanite ever before introduced.

Cases of plates from 1-20th of an inch to one inch in thickness; size 12x20, 14x28, 12x24, adapted to great variety of purposes. Every trade and art supplied with this valuable article, adapted to their peculiar business. My intention is to supply all trades with stock, as well as to make it up myself.

Workers may rely upon a quiet use of this substance, as the article which I manufacture is not a monopoly.

HORACE H DAY,
NEW-YORK, March 13, 1860. No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

CITY TWINE MILLS, No. 80 Ann-st., rear. Warehouse, No 46 Beekman-st. T. P. TRAVERS, Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Twines of all descriptions.

STEEL WIRE, STEEL WIRE, STEEL WIRE.—EXCELSIOR STEEL-WIRE WORKS.—W. CABBLE, manufacturer of fine cast steel wire expressly for crinoline, and keeps constantly on hand and made to order, all numbers, from 14 to 22, at the lowest market prices. N. B.—Drawing, rolling, tempering and covering done for the trade, at the lowest rates. Office, No. 58 Fulton-st., corner of Cliff, New-York.

PEAR TREES, &c.—A LARGE AND CHOICE collection of pear and other fruit trees and all kinds of ornamental trees and shrubs, also a choice lot of standard dwarf and monthly roses and summer flowering plants in great variety, for sale at reasonable rates, by WM. C. WILSON, No. 43 West 14th-st.; nursery at Astoria, L. I.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WELL seasoned billiard-tables, made in the best possible manner, and at reasonable prices, will be found at the PHELAN BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTORY, Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York. Every article connected with the trade at the lowest rates.

FIXTURES AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, at No. 600 Broadway, such as Cushioned Seats, Boxes, Sofas, Settees, Tables, Carpets, Billiard-tables, Chairs, &c. Inquire at No. 490 Broadway.

PEW IN BRICK CHURCH FOR SALE—Rev. Drs. Spring and Hoge, pastors—one of the best in the church. Address B., Box No. 655 Post-office.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st.

DRY GOODS.

ELEGANT SPRING DRESS SILKS AT LORD & TAYLOR'S, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.,) INCLUDING ALL THE RICHEST PARIS DESIGNS IN 5, 7 AND 9 FLOUNCED ROBES, Bayaderes, Chene, Stripes, Brocades, Figures, &c., ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING STYLES LOW-PRICED SILKS, SMALL CHECKS, PLAIDS, BAYADERES, STRIPES, &c., at 75 cents, 80 cents and $1. And Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS AT LORD & TAYLOR'S, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,) LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES, 5, 7, 9 and Imperial Flounced Robes, in Lawns, Muslins, Bareges, Grenadines, Crepes de Paris, Barege Anglais, &c., &c. ALSO, SPRING DRESS GOODS, BY THE YARD, in great variety. And Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FAMILY AND HOTEL LINENS AT LORD & TAYLOR'S, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,) SUPERIOR LINEN GOODS, Of every description—designed for service, RETAILED AT LOW PRICES! Also at Stores Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, AT LORD & TAYLOR'S, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST. Lace Curtains, Muslin and Lace Draperies, Satin De Laines, Damasks, Reps, Tassels and Curtain Fixtures, of every description. Also, GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, and fixtures, in great variety. MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!

SPRING MANTILLAS AND DUSTERS AT LORD & TAYLOR'S, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,) LATEST PARIS SHAPES, ELEGANTLY TRIMMED and FINISHED in LYONS SILKS AND WOOLENS, A full Assortment now ready, and RETAILED BELOW USUAL PRICES! And Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SPRING CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, FOR GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTH'S WEAR, in great variety. ALSO, TAILORS' TRIMMINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION RETAILED AT IMPORTERS' PRICES! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

30 CASES YARD-WIDE PRINTS. A GREAT BARGAIN, At LORD & TAYLOR'S. 30 cases FRENCH and ENGLISH PRINTS, 4-4 wide, just received, and will be RETAILED AT 12½ CENTS. Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY. Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST. Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

G. M. BODINE, No. 481 Broadway. RICH SPRING SILKS, From the late auction sales. Will offer on MONDAY, 260 pieces rich Chene Silks, at $1. Value $1 50. 220 pieces rich Chene Chintz Colors, At $1 per yard, Worth $1 50. 275 pieces rich Chene Chintz Colors, At $1 25 per yard. Value $1 75.

RICH SILKS FROM AUCTION, 50 per cent less than cost of importation. 300 pieces Plain Solid Colors, At $1 per yard, Worth $1 38. Also, 250 FOUR-FLOUNCED SILK ROBES, Rich Gresaille Ground, With Chintz Colors, At great Bargains. Observe the name and number. G. M. BODINE, No. 481 Broadway.

G. M. BODINE, No. 481 Broadway, Will open, on MONDAY, March 12, NEW STYLES SPRING DRESS GOODS, At great bargains. Also, 500 dozen fine hemmed Handkerchiefs, At $2 25 per dozen, Worth $4.

G. M. BODINE, No. 481 Broadway, Will offer, on MONDAY, March 12, 300 PIECES FOULARD SILKS, At 50 cents per yard, Regular price 75 cents.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Will exhibit at retail, on MONDAY, March 12, An elegant assortment of SPRING SHAWLS, In entirely new designs. Also, REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, Square and long, At very low prices. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal, corner Mercer-st.

AT NOS. 108 AND 110 6TH-AV. BARGAINS FROM RECENT CASH AUCTION SALES. One hundred pair of RICH LACE CURTAINS. Muslin Draperies and Door Lace. SHAWLS, slightly soiled on the voyage of importation. One hundred and fifty Broche Square and Long Shawls, from two and a half dollars to seven each. STELLA SHAWLS, very cheap. RAGLANS, DUSTERS and CLOAKS, of light Spring Cloths, the entire stock of a jobber, retired from the business, at half price, now on sale. CHARLES G. HOOK, 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

359 UPHOLSTERY. 359 G. L. & J. B. KELTY Have removed from No. 291 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., to No. 359 BROADWAY, Where they will continue the business of importing CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, AND MANUFACTURING WINDOW SHADES. Spring stock now ready for inspection. 359 BROADWAY, New-York. 359

AT W. JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY. The following Spring Goods being just received, will be offered at wholesale and retail.
4 cases English Balzarines, 18¾ cents, worth 31.
5 cases Palmetto Cloth, 12½ cents, worth 25.
3 cases Check Poplins, 25 cents, worth 37½.
5 cases English Delaines, 12½ cents, worth 18¾.
2 cases Silk Poplins, 62½ cents, worth $1.
2 cases Foulards, 62½ cents, worth 87½.
3 cases Pineapple Cloths, 37½ cents, worth 62½.
N. B.—Most of the above goods can be worn by ladies not in mourning. W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

1860. SPRING IMPORTATIONS. 1860. SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway, are now offering, on the most favorable terms to WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS, their usual large and varied assortment of CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, Of every description. Also, a very splendid stock of FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, decorative and plain. All of which have been selected by one of the firm from the best European markets expressly for this season's trade. We invite particular attention to our stock of WINDOW SHADES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, which, for extent and variety, is unsurpassed in this market. As Furnishing and Decorating form our specialty, we are prepared to execute all orders for Draperies and every style of Paper-hanging in the most artistic style.

AT RICHMOND'S, No. 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Would call attention to their very handsome assortment of Ladies' and Children's Straw Hats, French and English; the newest styles of Ladies' Dress Caps and Head Dresses, Mourning Goods, &c., now on exhibition, wholesale and retail. Bajous' best Kid Gloves, still 88 cents per pair.

SPRING CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE. A splendid stock of NEW GOODS for Men's and Boys' wear, adapted to Southern and Western, or city trade, at very low prices, for CASH, or short time, to prompt paying customers. Call and examine before you buy. N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

DRY GOODS.

ENGLISH CARPETS. Buy early before the advance in prices. LIST OF PRICES:
English Tapestry....85c. to $1 10.
Three-ply and Ingrain....4s. to 8s.
All-wool Ingrain....3s. 6d.
Common Ingrain....2s. 6d.
Oil Cloths from 1 to 8 yards wide, 2s. 6d. to 6s. per yard. B. BEATTY'S, No. 8 4th-av., Near the Cooper Institute.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE IS THE ONLY place where India pine-apple dresses, crapes, silks, lutongs, satins, shawls, novelties, China lacquered articles and all kinds of American Indian, and Chinese Feather Fans, can be procured, wholesale and retail. No. 653 Broadway. Also, French Fans, latest styles.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 21ST-ST., near 6th-av., will let, with board, to a party of two or three persons, (without small children,) a large, well-furnished front room, and a smaller room connected on 2d floor; house has gas, hot and cold water, and heated throughout; references exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE MAY obtain pleasant rooms, with the comforts of a home, in a small private family, within walking distance of Central Park, and near 6th-av. A party wishing to locate in that vicinity, without the trouble of housekeeping, will call immediately at No. 118 West 48th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with a pleasant back room on third floor, and partial board, in a private family, at No. 121 Charles st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts. Terms moderate. Reference required.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BED room on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 7 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO YOUNG MEN DESIRE a furnished room in a first-class house, with breakfast and tea, in a private family. Must be between 4th and 30th sts. Address R. S. W., Box No. 150 *Times* Office, stating terms and location. Best of reference given.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY occupying their own house, wish to let, with board, a front parlor and bed-room, on the second floor, and a front room on the third floor, to two gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; the house has gas, baths, &c. Apply at No. 186½ Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Rooms to let, with board, at No. 34 Cranberry st., corner of Willow, one block from Columbia-st., and contiguous to Wall and Fulton ferries. Modern improvements in the house.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 46 SANDS-ST; two gentlemen can be accommodated with neatly-furnished and desirable hall rooms, with full or partial board, on moderate terms. The location is very pleasant, and near the Fulton ferry.

NO. 65 NASSAU STREET, BROOKLYN.—A pleasant front room to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or to two single gentlemen.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and child aged 14; two furnished rooms in a house located between 4th and 30th sts., and 4th and 8th avs., for which $15 will be paid, including fire and light. Address J. O. H., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR, including servant, in Jersey City or Bergen. Address Box No. 3,286 New-York Post-office, stating locations, terms, &c.

GENTLEMEN IN SEARCH OF BOARD will find a front parlor and bedroom, at No. 19 Union place, Broadway, above 15th-st., with large clothes closets and all the modern improvements. Breakfast from 7 until 9; dinner at 5 and at 6 o'clock.

52 ST. MARK'S PLACE—NEAR SECOND-av.; a gentleman and his wife, who may desire a comfortable home in a first-class house, in a quiet and genteel locality, where only a few boarders are received, can be accommodated at the above address.

WANTED, FROM MAY FIRST.—A GENTLEMAN and his sister wish to hire, by the year, a suite of three or four rooms (unfurnished preferred) on the second floor in a private house, with board; the house must be first-class, and situated between the 3d and 7th avs., and 12th and 25th sts.; unexceptionable references will be required and given. Address F. G., Box No. 2,662 General Post-office.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, PERMANENT board for a family of three persons who prefer to furnish their own rooms. The location must be pleasant and respectable. The avenues between Atlantic and Myrtle preferred. References exchanged. Address A. B. C., Box No. 1,870 New-York Post-office.

PLEASANT ROOMS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY to rent to two or three single gentlemen; bath, gas, &c.; breakfast if desired; only a few steps to the stages or cars. References required. Inquire at No. 691 Broadway, dry-goods store.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, ELIGIBLY situated on Brooklyn Heights, would let to a single gentleman, or a gentleman and wife, a handsome parlor, with bedroom attached; all newly furnished; house contains all the modern improvements. Address, with real name and where to call, WILLIAM, Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

TO LET—WITH FULL BOARD, A SUITE OF rooms on the 2d and 3d floors, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at No 35 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

HOBOKEN.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, in a first class house, No. 129 Hudson-st.

SUMMER BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT Saratoga Springs.—The large private boarding-house Washington Hall will be open 1st of May. It is on Broadway, between Congress and Empire Springs, and has fine grounds, well shaded. Address Mrs. J. W. MASON, or apply at No. 59 West 16th-st., New-York.

PERMANENT COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman and little girl of nine; family must be private, and no boarding-house need answer; should prefer a place on the Hudson River, or within 100 miles of New-York. Address Box No. 3,887 New-York Post-office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, OF ILLINOIS, AND ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, OF GEORGIA. For an admirable sketch of two of the most prominent men in the country, read Rev. WM. H. MILBURN'S ("The blind man eloquent,") TEN YEARS OF PREACHER LIFE. For sale by all booksellers. DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, New-York.

NEW BOOKS. KIT KELVIN'S KERNELS. Illustrated. 12mo, price $1. THE NEW PANTHEON, OR THE AGE OF BLACK. Price 25 cents. Copies sent by mail, post free, to any address in the United States, on the receipt of price. S. A. ROLLO, Publisher, No. 3 Park-row.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SADDLE-horse, not over 7 years of age; one that is thoroughly trained to the saddle and harness. Price not to exceed $300. Address Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

BRADLEY & CO., LIVERY-STABLES—Corner 4th-av. and 18th-st., and Nos. 8 and 10 East 31st-st. Horses and carriages to let at all hours. Horses taken on livery, by the day, week, or month.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND CARRIAGE built to order by the late owner, and but little used. Also, a first-rate double set of harness; both being in complete order. Price, $400. Apply at 75 East 14th-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN—IN A SECOND-HAND six passenger rockaway; in excellent order; price, $200. Can be seen at WOOD, BROTHERS', No. 410 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH HORSE, GRAY, sixteen hands high, perfectly kind. Inquire at the Metropolitan Stables.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR MULES, PERFECTLY kind. Inquire at Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

150 WATER-ST. A CARD. 150 WATER-ST. The present occupants of our former store, No. 178 Water-st., refusing us the privilege of having our sign of removal at their door, we are obliged to walk a man carrying a big double sign, indicating our removal to No. 150 Water-st., in front of said store. In resorting to this means we must also state to our friends and the public, that we are the sole agents for T. A. Jalics & Co.'s, in Pesth, celebrated Hungarian Wines; that no other house in the United States can import them, and that we continue to sell these wines at No. 150 Water-st., 150 WATER-ST. GROSSINGER & WIGAND.

RARE OLD BRANDIES, CHOICE MADERIA AND SHERRY WINES, FINEST BOURBON & MONONGAHELA WHISKIES, HAVANA CIGARS, Constantly on hand, and for sale by S. S. WYCKOFF & CO., Wholesale Grocers, No. 104 Murray st.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT, (Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,) No. 47 Water-st., Sole Agents for JULES ROBIN & CO., COGNAC, ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY, GRAPELEAF GIN, DEWDROP GIN.

GUINNESS' STOUT, IN BULK, FOR DRAUGHT, Now landing. For sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, AGED 21, OF SUFFICIENT income, well educated and of agreeable manners, desires to open a correspondence with some young lady not over 20, of pleasing appearance and accomplished tastes, with the view of securing a wife that he can love. One who speaks French would be desirable. The advertiser would prefer one from Hempstead, L. I. Address Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted, or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

PORTABLE STEAM AND HOISTING ENGINES, of the manufacture of HITTINGER, COOK & CO., the reputation of which is thoroughly established; all sizes, both vertical and horizontal, for sale by CHARLES W. COPELAND, Sole Agent, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress or fine laundress; and by a smart tidy girl as competent waitress; can fill a man-waiter's place; has two years City reference. Apply at WESLEY'S first class office, No. 292 4th-av., above 22d-st., where the most respectable girls in the City can be found, capable of filling any first-class situation. A lady in attendance.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as cook, washer and ironer in a small family, or as laundress alone; the other as nurse and seamstress, or as seamstress alone; has no objection to travel. Both have the best of City reference. Call at No. 91 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT English person, as nurse and seamstress; will take charge of one or two children and cut and make their dresses; or take care of an infant; best City references. Apply, for two days at No. 161 28th-st., toy-store, between 3d and Lexington avs. No objection to travel to Europe.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is willing to assist in the chamberwork. No objections to going a short distance in the country. Best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, corner of 12th-st. and University-place.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY WOMAN, with excellent City reference a situation as cook, and do the washing and ironing of a private family; is a good baker; wages $8; also, a chambermaid and waitress who thoroughly understands her business; wages $7. Call or address No 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK, AND to help as laundress in a private family, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Call during two days at No. 68 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, and pastry baker; understands making butter; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 169 Hester st., between Mott and Elizabeth sts, first floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS; ONE as waitress and chambermaid, and will assist with washing and ironing; the other as good cook, washer, &c.; best of reference. Call at No. 5 Norfolk-st., between Division and Grand sts. Wish to live together; eleven months in their last place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, game, soup, and pastry-cooking, and makes all kinds of preserves; the best City references. Apply at No. 161 West 35th st., top floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chamberwork and fine washing; understands her business and can furnish the best of City reference; was in one situation for six years; can be seen for two days at No. 122 East 28th-st., near 3d-av., third floor.

WANTED—FOR AN EXCELLENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with the washing; is of kind disposition and willing to make herself useful; will go into the country; was three years in her last place. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A HARD-WORKING YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook, baker of bread biscuit, &c., and to do washing and ironing; is neat and tidy about her kitchen, and can do up linen very nice; will do general housework; good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISH girl, of kind and attentive disposition, a situation, to wait on a lady and sew, or take charge of one or two children; will be found willing to devote her time to the interest of her employer; is a Protestant. Call at No. 119 9th-av., for two days, second floor.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL PROTESTANT girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse; takes charge of a baby from its birth; or as nurse and chambermaid; could wash and iron for a lady that boards or travel with a lady. Wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS, A SITUATION in a private family, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; can produce the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 77 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE married Protestant woman, as wet nurse; her first baby is only four months old; also wishes a respectable woman to take her baby to her own house, to wet nurse; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 3 6th-st., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first class meat and pastry cook; understands soups, jellies and game; no objections to a first-class boarding-house; very best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 14 6th st., basement, near 2d-av., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WANTED.—A FRENCH LADY WOULD LIKE a position as housekeeper in a private family or Institute; understands the duties of her situation thoroughly; would have no objection to take the management of a widower's household; will go to any part of the Union. Call at No 424 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 117 Laurens-st., Room No. 4, in rear.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as cook, and assist with the washing and ironing, the other as chambermaid and laundress; best of City reference. Call at No. 96 West 19th-st., third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a private family, as cook and to assist with the washing; best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 173 West 22d-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation to do chamberwork or waiting, or chamberwork and take care of children; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 8 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the cooking and assist in the washing and ironing of a private family; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 19th-st., near 7th-av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook, washer and ironer; would do the general housework of a small private family. Best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 201 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, as waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 East 21st-st., front room, second floor, near the 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and to take care of children, as nurse or to do plain sewing. Best of references given from her last situation. Can be seen till suited. Call at No. 87 West 24th-st., in the rear, 3d floor.

WANTED—A STEADY, RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes to obtain a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; would assist in part washing, if required. Call at No. 260 31st-st., between the 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as good cook; thoroughly understands her business, meats game, jellies &c. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 53 University-place between 11th and 12th sts., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a young woman, who lived several years in one family, to whom she refers. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a Protestant young girl, who perfectly understands the care of children; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who understands soups, meats, games and desserts; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 146 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by a respectable young woman, who understands cooking in all its branches; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as nurse or seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes and all kinds of family sewing. Inquire at No. 32 2d-av., between 1st and 2d sts. Good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and waiting; the best of reference given. Can be seen at No 204 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook; one who understands American, French and English cooking; best of City references given. Apply at No. 112 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS IN a private family; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses. Also, Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Has satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 397 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wants a situation as laundress, in a private family. Can produce the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, BY a very neat married woman, who lost her baby one week old; has a fine breast of milk, and is very healthy. Can be highly recommended. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to cook, wash and iron, in a private family; best City reference given. Call at No. 337 1st-av., between 20th and 21st sts., till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO SISTERS—one a first-class cook; the other as chambermaid and fine washer. Has the best recommendations. Can be seen at No. 292 6th av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid in some private family. Call at No. 243 Monroe st., rear building, first floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, AS SEAMSTRESS AND dressmaker, by a neat English girl, also, as cook, and to wash and iron, and to do housework, by tidy active girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av.

AN AMERICAN SEAMSTRESS, SOME EXCELLENT cooks and other experienced servants are now disengaged at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand st., where every exertion is made to meet the wishes of employers.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

A SCOTCH FARMER, COLORED WAITERS and grooms, gardeners, &c., and other desirable servants are now disengaged, at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. Also, some German laborers.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a Protestant young woman; City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 146 East 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BABY'S NURSE by an experienced and trustworthy woman; understands the care of a baby from its birth; has the highest testimonials for honesty and capability. Call at No. 63 20th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and assist with the washing; have good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 61 West 29th-st. top floor, back room.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A respectable Protestant industrious married man, no family. He has many years' experience with botanical and nursery knowledge in cultivation and improvement of plants, flowers, trees, &c., and everything belonging to a first-class gentleman's place, including vegetables; can lay out any plot of ground. Superior references. Address A. B., Quarantine Post office, Staten Island, for five days, which will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, OF SMALL family, a situation as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business; greenhouse, grapery, fruit, flower and vegetable garden and lawn; is a good mower, and not afraid to work; can give satisfactory references from his last employer for the last six years. Can be seen, or address THOS. TAYLOR, No. 219 7th-st., rear house, second floor, for three days, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. A place with a house preferred.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE, SITUATIONS; the man as an excellent coachman; his wife is a steady person who can fulfill any situation that would be required; no incumbrance, and would make themselves useful; both can be highly recommended; or the man would take a situation without his wife; the best of City and country reference can be given. Address J. M. C., Union-square Post-office, or Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A man thoroughly acquainted with his business; has been bred to it from his youth; has fifteen years' practice in the vicinity of this City; lived with some of the most respectable families where he had charge of green houses and graperies and cannot be excelled for fruits and vegetables, and was awarded premiums for the same by the American Institute; is married and has two children. Address CULTIVATOR, No. 9 John-st., (McIlvain & Young,) till engaged.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, the care and management of a greenhouse, hot-house, hot and cold graperies, and is a good vegetable gardener; also, fruit and ornamental shrubbery; can produce the best testimonials from his last employer. Call on or address F. S., at No. 15 John-st.; will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A MAN AND wife, (no incumbrance,) the man as vegetable gardener; understands the pruning of fruit trees and graperies; also the care of horses and milking of cows; the woman as professed seamstress; can cut and fit all kind of dresses; can do all kinds of needle work and embroidery; both can come well recommended, and will be found trustworthy in all respects. Address J. F., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a steady, competent young man, who thoroughly understands his business; is one of the best grooms in this City; has been a thorough servant for many years. Can give the best of City reference as to capability and sobriety. Can be seen between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock for one week at Mr. Disney's harness store, No. 125 4th-av., or address R. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable Protestant man who perfectly understands the treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver, has thirteen years' experience in the care and treatment of horses, is perfectly sober and trustworthy, as his testimonials will fully prove from his last employer in this City. Address M. R., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its various branches, the care and management of a greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, and is a good vegetable grower; has been many years in this country; can give satisfactory references. Address X. Y., or apply at A. Smith's seedstore, No 64 White-st., New York, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A Protestant young man, (Scotch,) who has a large and practical experience in every department of the business and in every way competent to take charge of a gentleman's place, he is also an excellent coachman; the very best recommendations given for the last 7 years. Address W., Gardener, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT BY A FIRST-class gardener; has a thorough knowledge of grapes, plants, laying out and planting new places, building of graperies, greenhouses, &c. The advertiser is a Scotchman, a married man without family, can give satisfactory references. Call or address O. A., Reid's seed-store, No. 807 Broadway, or Smith's seed-store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A single young man, who is competent to take charge of a vegetable and flower garden; can act as coachman if required, can come well recommended from former places both in City and country. Address E. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, or to Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st., N. Y., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE man and wife, without family, the man as practical gardener or coachman, the woman as cook, laundress or waitress; both understand their business perfectly; are Protestants. The best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, or address J. B., at No. 821 Broadway. A lodge preferred.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT Scotchman, as farmer and plain gardener; has a good knowledge of the breeding and care of stock; can milk cows; also, understands carpenter-work; would be an acquisition to any gentleman. Has good reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses; has the best of reference from his late employer, whom he left in consequence of breaking up housekeeping. Call at his office, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., or address T. B., Box No. 205 *Times* Office. To be heard of until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A married man; has a wife and one child; is a steady, sober and industrious man; makes no pretensions as to capability, but is always willing and competent to accomplish what he undertakes; can give satisfactory recommendations. Address M. G., or apply at SMITH'S Seedstore, No 64 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant man, who understands the proper treatment of gentlemen's horses, harness and carriages; has the best of City reference in that capacity. Ladies or gentlemen in want of such a man, will address R. A., No. 12 Union-court, University-place; or, Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or gardener; is fully capable of either situation. Can come well recommended from his last employer, both for capability and sobriety. Address a note to No. 490 6th-av., for J. M., Room No. 12, or No. 1,024 Broadway, in the store, where he can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man, who thoroughly understands his business; understands the management of the greenhouse and grapery and gardening generally. Testimonials unquestionable. Can be seen at Smith's seed-store, No. 64 White-st., for two days, or address N. T.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, 19 years of age, as a coachman; is a careful driver; also understands milking and working on a farm, and would make himself generally useful; good recommendation from his last place. Address J. W., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation, as coachman and groom; he is capable of his business; has lived with good families, and can be well recommended; understands the care and treatment of horses; is kind and obliging. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 202 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man who thoroughly understands the care of horses; is willing to make himself useful; can give good reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address W. M., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A single man; understands his business in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference from his last employers. Address P. G., at No 9 John-st., or can be seen at McIlvain & Young's Seed store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A very steady single man who thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of City references. Any commands left at Mr. Green's drug-store, corner of Union-square and Broadway, for S. S., for two days, will meet with attention.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A Protestant man, who thoroughly understands his business. Has long and satisfactory City recommendations. The reason for leaving his last place was in consequence of the death of his employer. Address T. M., Box No 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE AND VERY EXPERIENCED middle aged man, with good City testimonials, wants a situation as waiter, or to tend an invalid gentleman. Call or address THOMAS, at No. 38 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, AND understands the management of a small farm, by a Protestant married man with a small family; understands gardening perfectly; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS TO procure a situation for his coachman; is a first-rate driver and groom—honest, sober and may be trusted implicitly. Call, or send a note to No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself useful. Can give good reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address T. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE colored man, who understands his business in all of its branches; can give the best of references. Call at, or address, No. 171 West 29th-st., second floor, front room, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER, A married man, understanding greenhouses and hothouses, and the cultivation of flowers and the care of gardens, and understanding nursery business. Good country reference. Address L. M., No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A COUNTRY town or village, by a Protestant man and wife; the man to take the sole charge of a small place; the woman to cook, &c.; a respectable religious family is what is desired. Address X. Y., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION, as farmer, or vegetable gardener; understands the proper care of gentlemen's horses, cows, &c.; best of reference. Address H. G., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; can do plain gardening if required. Address THOMAS, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND INTELLIGENT young man, a Protestant, aged 23, unmarried, a situation in the country as coachman and gardener; he has lived a number of years with last employer in the above capacity, by whom he is well-recommended, and he knows his business; he is also a good milker, &c. Address for two days T. A., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 20 years old, of good business capacity, as bookkeeper, clerk, &c. Salary no object. Can give security to any amount required and best references. No objection to the country, south or west. Address J. M. G., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT children, a situation as vegetable gardener; is a good farmer, also, a good coachman and groom; his wife would take charge of a dairy or poultry; both have good references. Address, for three days, P. B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION by a respectable young man who understands the care of horses and carriages; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City reference from last place given. Address P. L., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, or can be seen at No. 623 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., above the store, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who understands his business well, the care and management of horses and carriages; is a good driver; has good City reference; no objection to the country; knows the City well. Address P. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUATIONS in a private family; the man is a first-class waiter, caterer and carver; the woman is an excellent stove and pastry cook, understanding all kinds of soups, made dishes, jellies, creams, &c. Address C. L., No. 803 Broadway, corner 11th-st., till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR COACHMAN, in a private family; is thoroughly acquainted with the business; he is just from the country, and willing to make himself generally useful. For further particulars apply to JAMES MADIGAN, No. 203 9th-st., first floor, front.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN and his wife in a private family; the man as waiter, and his wife as chambermaid, or parlor maid; one who thoroughly understands his business, and no objections to the country; the best of City references can be given. Can be seen, for two or three days, at No. 199 East 13th-st., on the second floor. Address D. D.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, AN ENGLISHMAN, married, with one child, a situation; understands greenhouse and stove plants, kitchen and flower gardening, and the management and care of horses. Can give the best reference. Apply at Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S OR FARMER AND gardener's situation, by a young German, married, who is fully competent and can come well recommended; is willing to take a place on shares. Address B. B., at seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself useful. Can give good reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address T. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A PROTESTANT man (Swiss) and his wife; the man understands the care of horses and plain gardening; the wife as cook or laundress; will give good references from former employer; to work on a gentleman's place. Apply at No. 126 Willet-street, rear building, for two days.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN WANTS A SITUATION, who truly understands green-house plants, graperies, all kinds of garden fruits and vegetables, the accurate laying out of roads, and ornamental planting. Has good reference. Address J. D., at Mr. Bridgeman's Seed store, corner of 18th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED.—A MAN OF INTEGRITY, FIRST-class references and much experience, wants some active employment as porter, messenger, interpreter or collector. Speaks English, French and Spanish. Any respectable party in want of a trustworthy and reliable person, address NORMAN, Box No. 3,921 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; no objection to work in a garden if required, or make himself generally useful; understands his business in all its branches; can come well recommended from his last place. Address S. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a man who thoroughly understands the business in both branches. The budding, grafting of trees and gardening generally. Is highly recommended. Address M. D., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A BOY ABOUT 17 years of age, who worked at the carpenter business in the old country; worked two years at it and is anxious to learn the trade. Address D. G., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION to take care of one horse and carriage; a permanent situation more of an object than high wages; good reference can be given. Call at or address No. 114 West 19th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a single man; he thoroughly understands the management of horses and cows, plain gardening, &c.; would make himself generally useful; country preferred. Address N. S., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man; understands the proper care of horses; can be well recommended for honesty and sobriety from his last employer. Address J. K., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as gardener; understands all kinds of vegetables; or would take charge of a gentleman's place. Apply at No. 158 Avenue A, or address GARDENER, same place.

WANTED—BY A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and plain gardener; has the best of reference from his last place. Address T. B., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE man, as coachman; has full experience of his business, and has got the best of reference from his last employer. Address, for two days, J. B., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TAKE CARE OF horses and charge of kitchen garden, by a middle-aged man; good references given. Address THOS. R., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A NEWLY-MARRIED MAN A situation as flower and vegetable gardener; has 7 years experience; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. B., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH A small family, a situation on a farm to do general work. Address H. E. Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE AT YALE COLLEGE, AND a practical printer, wants employment as a proof-reader. Address SENEX, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

TO STATIONERS.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS had some experience in the business, wishes a situation as clerk in a book or stationery store. Address G. G., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

TO HATTERS AND STRAW GOODS DEALERS.—Wanted, by an active, persevering young man, a situation as salesman in a retail house; best references. Address D. M., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, an active, obliging girl about 19 or 20 years of age, a Protestant, to do chamberwork and assist in the care of two children. Apply at No. 80 East 35th-st., bringing good recommendations for neatness, honesty and civility. Wages not more than $7 per month.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL MILLINER TO GO TO a country village for the Summer, or longer, if arrangements can be made, either as a partner or otherwise. Inquire at No. 68 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn, from 10 to 12 A. M.

WANTED.—TO JEWELERS—A GOOD FANCY chain maker. Also one capable to design and execute; a first-rate workman. Also a good polisher. Apply at No. 72 Spring-st.

WANTED—AGENTS WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE in exhibiting engravings or works of art. Address, for full particulars, S. CLOUGH, Agent, Providence, R. I.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, one that is willing to do general housework. The best references required. Apply at No. 456 7th av., near 38th-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, WHO is also a good baker. Apply, with written testimonials, at No. 41 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITER; best of City reference required. Apply at No. 167 Amity-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. CITY REFERENCE required. Apply at No. 33 East 20th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock this morning.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS; CITY REFERENCES required; none but Protestants need apply, at No. 16 West 22d-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A LEADER FOR A CHOIR IN A Protestant Church in this City; a professor of religion required. Address MUSIC, Box No. 3,282 Post-office, with reference.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Uncle Pat's Cabin—Washington's First Love—Barney the Baron.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Romance of a Poor Young Man.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Vanity Fair.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Horseshoe Robinson—Mother Goose—Wilful Murder.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Octoroon.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—Grand Concert.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

NINTH-STREET—Near Broadway—Model of King Solomon's Temple.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

CANAL-STREET, No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *North American*, having left Liverpool Feb. 29, and Queenstown, March 1, has brought to Portland news from Europe four days later than previous advices. The reported loss of the American ship *Luna* is confirmed. Of 107 persons on board, but two reached the shore, and one of the two died shortly after. A tremendous gale had again visited the British coast, doing much damage to shipping, American vessels not escaping. In relation to the rumor received by the America, *via* Queenstown, of a new Austro-Russian alliance, the *Morning Chronicle*, with which the story originated, had reaffirmed it, and found an indorser in the *Morning Herald*. Our latest dispatches state that, while the tale was authoritatively denied by the Paris Press, and at Vienna, it is as strongly reiterated by the *Chronicle*. M. de Thouvenel, in explanation of the views of the Emperor upon the latest developments of the Italian question, had addressed a note to the Ambassador at Vienna, stating that, while France might regard the present moment as improper for a dissolution of the Papal States, it would insist upon the question adjusting itself without external intervention. The project of a General Congress appeared to be finally abandoned. The Russian Ambassador at Turin, in the course of an interview with Count Cavour, had warned the Sardinian Premier that his master could not regard with indifference any steps Piedmont might, in the present threatening state of the Continent, take to hasten the absorption of Central Italy. The French Foreign Secretary had addressed a note to the same Government, containing similar language. The condition of Venetia was distressing. A change of Governors had taken place, and an order had been issued obliging all persons supposed to be disaffected toward the Austrian rule, to be enrolled in the army, and subjected to strict military discipline. The proceedings of the British Parliament had been interesting. On the 27th ult., the budget was discussed by the Commons in Committee of the Whole, when Mr. Gladstone and others spoke upon the new tariff, and the resolution relative to wine and spirits was adopted by a decisive majority. From Morocco, we learn that the Spaniards had bombarded the towns of Larache and Arcilla, inflicting great damage. The prospect of a practical realization of the Japan Treaty appears to be promising, the Japanese Government having given orders to enforce it forthwith.

The Vice-President presented to the Senate an Executive communication in regard to American diplomacy in China, and a statement from the United States Treasurer of the expenses of the Post-office Department. The bill for the relief of John H. Wheeler, from the consequences of losing his negroes at Philadelphia, and of Townsend Harris for invaluable services in Japan, was reported from the Committee of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Toombs introduced, for the first time this year, his bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy. Mr. Sumner procured instructions for the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the necessity of improving the condition of the common jail of the District. The Homestead bill was made the special order for Thursday. The bill to amend the act establishing the Court of Claims was then taken up, and, after some discussion, passed. Mr. Hindman, of Arkansas, was added to the House Committee on the Pacific Railroad. Moving a reconsideration of the resolution by which the Militia bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, took occasion to deplore the decay into which our militia organization has fallen, and to point out the fact that no larger appropriation is now made for its support than in the days of Jefferson, when the force was so greatly less. The bills reported from the Post-office Committee, advertising for bids for the transportation of the Pacific mails daily by a single route, and establishing certain post routes in Kansas, were passed. Another from the same Committee, in reference to bogus Post-offices, was confided to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Sherman having endeavored vainly to obtain leave for the introduction of the bill providing for the payment of Treasury Notes, and for amending the tariff, called up the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, upon which the House resolved itself into Committee. After Mr. Love, of Georgia, had made a brief response to the recent Republican speech of Mr. Van Wyck, Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, obtained the floor, and at great length discussed the alleged understanding between Mr. Douglas and prominent Republicans, citing multifarious evidence to prove his assertions. He was followed by Mr. McClernand, of the same State, in an indignant denial of the whole story, and a recurrence to the reiterated demonstrations of the unfairness and falsity of the charge.

The National Democratic Committee is to meet at an early day, to consult on the propriety of changing the place for holding the approaching Convention, from Charleston to some city where the hotel proprietors will be satisfied with less than five dollars *per diem* for board. Remonstrances against submitting to this threatened extortion have, it is said, come to the Committee from all quarters. If it should find Democratic opinion generally in favor of such action, Baltimore may yet be substituted for Charleston.

The sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* is at Norfolk, ready for sea. It is understood that Mr. McLane will to-morrow embark upon her for Vera Cruz, where his presence, and that of the American squadron, will, it is presumed, be needed to prevent a blockade of that port by the vessels of Miramon.

The general election took place in New-Hampshire yesterday. The returns from 124 towns indicate a slight Republican gain, Goodwin, the Republican candidate for Governor, leading Cate, the Democratic, by some 3,400 votes.

In the State Senate, a bill incorporating a Company for the removal of the rocks at Hell Gate, granting the corporation the right to collect tolls to repay its outlays, was reported. A bill constituting the Comptroller and Street Commissioner a Board to verify assessments for local improvements, and bills to incorporate the Dyckman Library and the New-York Musical Fund Association, and to punish fraudulent disposition of property covered by chattel mortgages, were introduced. The following were passed: appointing Commissioners to settle Quarantine damages; to increase the pay of jurors; to widen and embelish Atlantic-street, Brooklyn; to provide for general vaccination. Mr. Spinola introduced a concurrent resolution requesting the Governor to return the bill prohibiting Sunday amusements in New-York. He did so because the Governor was understood to have scruples about returning, at the request of one House, a bill which had passed both. At the same time Mr. Spinola introduced a bill repealing the act, should the Governor's signature have already made it a law. The New-York Tax Levy was ordered to a third reading. From the Comptroller communications were received stating the cost of publishing the State canvass, and the receipts of the Onondaga salt works. The Assembly decided upon a Grinding Commission, surrounding it, however, with restrictions sufficient to prevent any very extensive mischief. The bill relative to implied and special covenants in deeds alienating real estate, was discussed at length in Committee of the Whole.

The *Isabel*, at Charleston from Havana on the 10th, brought the Maretzek Opera troupe, *en route* to New-York.

Cotton was in fair demand at steady rates. Flour was active and buoyant. Grain attracted less attention generally. A fair business was reported in Provisions and Groceries, Tobacco, Soap, Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Pepper and Whisky. Freights were somewhat brisker.

The Stock Market was ¼@⅜ ℔ cent. lower on most of the Railway shares yesterday, Central 73¼ ℔ cent. at the close, but higher on State Securities, Missouris selling up to 82¾ ℔ cent. The Coal shares of the Delaware and Hudson and Pensylvania Companies were also higher. Exchange a shade firmer on London, and steady on Paris. No change in Money rates.

Austria and Italy.

Austria, it appears by the latest news, has definitively rejected the proposal of England for the settlement of the Italian question, and although she expresses her readiness to abide by the Villafranca arrangement, she reserves the right of ultimately resorting to force for the protection of what she conceives to be her own interests.

One of the compromises proposed by England, and the one which most accorded with precedents, as well as with the interests of all parties concerned, was the submission of the claims of the Grand Duke of Tuscany to the throne to a vote of the Tuscan people. This was submitted to Count Rechberg on the 11th of December last, and was instantly rejected with horror, with the exclamation that "any Austrian Minister who ventured to propose such a thing would deserve to be tried for high treason." As for a power like Austria, whose actual physical strength is so sadly disproportioned to its bulk, and whose very existence is to so large an extent dependent on the forbearance of its neighbors, nothing is of so much importance as having, if not abstract right, at least legal precedent on its side, the folly of Rechberg's scornful repudiation of the doctrine of popular sovereignty is, at this juncture, very apparent, in view of the historical fact that within forty years Austria has in four instances given it the strongest practical recognition. She acknowledges the independence of Greece, of the South American Republics, of Belgium, and last of all the legality of the present French Empire. The *status quo*, in each of these cases, is based on the popular will, a mode of arbitrament which, in the case of Italy, the Austrian Minister declares it to be treasonable for him even to contemplate. If the principle of legitimacy be as sacred a Count Rechberg represents it to be, thirty years is certainly not enough to make downright rebellion fit for the notice of such an uncommonly legitimate family as the Hapsburgs; and if it be treason for an Austrian Minister to agree that a foreign nation should elect its own ruler in its own way, what are we to call breakfasting with, and fraternizing with, the high priest of high treason, Louis Napoleon himself?

The reservation of the right to resort to force, in case of necessity, coming close after this extraordinary declaration of sentiment on the subject of popular sovereignty, is, if possible, a still clearer indication of dementedness than the famous march across the Ticino. A sovereign who cedes a large and wealthy province, within a week after the loss of a great battle, acknowledges, in the fullest and frankest manner, that for the purposes of the existing controversy, all further appeal to the same tribunal is barred. It is impossible more clearly to repudiate the use of force, than to cede territory after a defeat. For a Power which swallows such a draught as the loss of Lombardy, without changing a muscle, to make wry faces over the claim of the Tuscans to choose their own government, is to make itself the mountebank of diplomacy. It is like running from the rain immediately after being ducked in a pond. In the matter of Italy, there is for Austria no further loss of dignity or prestige possible, since Lombardy has been lost; and in the existing state of her finances, and in the existing condition of Hungary, any allusion to force is but to a fresh stimulus to the exertions of her malcontents at home, and of her enemies abroad. The last thing the Italians wish is peace; the best thing that could happen to them would be a renewal of the war. In the eyes of the vast majority of the national party, the peace of Villafranca left the work but half done; and it will only be complete when Venice is rescued, Naples and Sicily are in successful insurrection, and the Pope is a simple Bishop. Moreover, if Louis Napoleon be compelled, by Austrian obstinacy or aggression, to take the field once more, he will take it under very different auspices from those under which he fought the battle of Magenta. The cordial approval of the civilized world will be substituted for the doubts and misgivings of three-fourths of it, and the hearty support, if not the active coöperation, of England and Prussia, for the all but open hostility of those important Powers.

The City Railroad Swindle.

Before the bills for a new batch of City Railroads shall become laws, we desire to present a view of such roads as we already have, by way of explaining the eagerness manifested for new grants, and to show what will be the certain result when they are obtained.

We have in operation in the City four street roads, in the Eighth, Sixth, Third and Second avenues. We exclude the Fourth-avenue Road, as this is only a portion of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, and makes no report separate from that road. The cost and earnings and dividends of these four roads for the past year, according to statements sworn to by their respective officers, were as follows:

Name of Road. Avenue.	Length of Road.	Cost of Road.	Cost per Mile.	Gross Earnings.	Net Earnings	Divid'd per cent.
8th	5	$769,550	$153,910	$479,498	$216,629	12
6th	4	877,336	219,334	323,956	107,273	12
3d	8	1,564,098	195,512	542,198	235,011	10
2d	8	995,367	124,421	262,166	79,254	8
Total	25	$4,206,351	$693,177	$1,607,819	$658,167	10

The above statement shows that the gross earnings of our City Roads the past year equaled 40 per cent. of their *nominal* cost, while their net earnings equaled 15½ per cent. of their nominal cost. The dividends paid averaged 10 per cent.

By this showing it will be seen that our City Railroads are certainly thriving enterprises. But in order to show more fully the degree of their success, we propose to analyze the items that go to make up their immense nominal cost.

For this purpose we are compelled to go back to the returns of 1856, to obtain the requisite *data*. Since that time the Railroad Companies have taken such good care to *muddle* their returns that no intelligible idea can be formed of the cost of the several items that go to make up their aggregate costs. In that year the Railroad Commission, then in existence, obtained from the Companies detailed statements, an abstract of which we subjoin:

Name of road. Avenue.	Length.	No. of Cars.	Cost of Cars.	No. of Horses.	Cost of Horses.	Cost of Rl. Estate, &c.
8th	4.89	61	$48,800	471	$77,500	$207,124
6th	4.00	98	61,101	354	71,927	166,915
3d	6.00	71	50,000	529	80,000	40,000
2d	8.00	58	43,500	368	55,200	40,000
Totals	22.89	288	$203,401	1,722	$284,627	$454,039

Avenue.	Total cost of track &c.	Cost per mile of Track.	Cost per mile of all items.	Total cost.
8th	$475,000	$97,137	$164,000	$808,424
6th	555,012	138,750	213,989	855,957
3d	1,000,000	166,666	195,000	1,176,000
2d	764,664	82,578	109,374	903,364
Totals	$2,794,676	$122,100	$163,300	$3,737,745

Since 1856 the cost of the roads has increased $468,606, or about 12 per cent. The mileage in the same time has increased very nearly in a similar ratio, so that the statements for that year will serve our purpose equally well as if we had full statistics for the present one.

The first question that will naturally be asked in looking over this statement will be, "How is it possible that the tracks of our City Railroads can cost all the way from $82,578 to $166,666 per mile, and averaging $122,100 per mile?" As the roads never cost this sum, of course we cannot give a direct answer; but without even a smattering of engineering, we can tell pretty nearly what it *should* cost to lay the track of a railroad through our streets.

In the first place the grade of the streets is in all cases adopted; there is consequently no graduation, nor masonry, nor bridging to be done. What goes under these heads in the reports of the several companies, is simply a narrow trench dug in the pavement, in which a longitudinal sill is laid for the support of the iron rail. The cost of digging these trenches and laying the rails—the cost of the rails, and all the other items necessary for a mile of double track City road, we estimate as follows:

Digging the trench and laying the track	$1,500
200 tons of rails per mile	10,000
160,000 feet of lumber, B. M. per mile	3,000
Chairs and spikes per mile	500
Total cost of a mile of double track	$15,000

This is a sufficient estimate per mile for any of our City roads; but to be entirely on the safe side we will add one-third to the estimate, and place their cost at $20,000 per mile—a sum which any railroad man of any experience will say is excessive. We affirm that for a much less sum a much better road than any we have in the City can be constructed.

Let us see where this estimate would place the cost of our City roads; and for this purpose we adopt the value placed upon all the other items of construction by the Companies themselves, although the cost of these is undoubtedly greatly exaggerated, for the same reason as is that of their tracks. In making up this estimate, we take the statements of the Companies for 1856.

	Length of Road.	Cost of track at $20,000 per mile.	Cost of other items at the estimates of the Companies.	Total cost of Roads.
Eighth-avenue	4.89	$97,800	$333,424	$431,224
Sixth-avenue	4.00	80,000	300,945	380,945
Third-avenue	6.00	120,000	170,000	290,000
Second-avenue	8.00	160,000	138,704	298,704
Totals	2.289	$457,800	$943,173	$1,400,873

If we deduct the *actual* from the *nominal* cost of our City Railroads, we shall find the excess of the latter, on the *profit* growing out of the construction of these four roads, to exceed $100,000 per mile!—all bringing returns to the pockets of their owners at the rate of 10 and 12 per cent. on the nominal cost!

To illustrate this matter a little further, we would state that the track of the Third-avenue Railroad, for instance, according to the *sworn* statement of its officers, laid down on the grade of our streets without a foot of grading, or masonry, or bridging, has cost more than *five times* as much as the New-York Central Railroad with its double track, masonry and bridges; nearly *four times* as much as the Erie with its miles of bridges, with its vast works of every description, and more than *three times* as much as the Hudson River Road. The total cost of this road, with its double track, its numerous tunnels, with a continuous side-wall almost all the way to Albany, and with its numerous bridges, and a complete and expensive equipment, is $78,000 per mile,—not one half the cost permile of laying down two parallel rails in a graded street of New-York! The Sixth-avenue Road comes hard upon the Third, the cost of the track of this being $138,750 per mile!—twice as great as that of the whole cost of the Hudson River Road, including equipment.

By what process is such a result obtained? A very simple one. Messrs. Smith, Jones, and their associates get a grant to construct a street road, with the privilege of exacting fares at the rate of five cents per head. A party of the associates agree to construct the road in gross sum for so much stock, and so many bonds—agreeing, it is altogether probable, that the profits so paid shall be divided among such of the associates as furnish the money. It is plain to see, that in such cases, it is for the interest of all parties to make the road cost as much as possible, as a means of increasing the securities coming to each. In this way $20,000 is swelled to $150,000 or 200,000, all of which is bringing into the pockets of the lucky holders 10 or 15 per cent.

The gross earnings of the four roads the past year were $1,607,818; net, $658,167. Let us see what was the rate per cent. of these vast sums on the *actual* cost of the roads, taking our estimate of $20,000 per mile for track, and accepting the cost of the other items according to the valuation of the company, which are very likely from 33 to 50 per cent. above the actual cost, and adding the increased cost of items other than the track, $210,975, and the actual cost of additional track at $20,000, per mile, since 1856:

	Cost of track at $20,000 per mile.	Cost of other items according to est. of Companies.	Totals.
Eighth-avenue	$100,000	$295,550	$395,550
Sixth-avenue	80,000	322,945	412,945
Third-avenue	160,000	306,467	466,467
Second-avenne	160,000	230,173	390,173
	$500,000	$1,155,135	$1,655,135

Now we affirm, and we do not believe there is a single person who may read this article who will not agree with us, that the annual gross earnings of the City Railroads exceed their cost, and that their annual net earnings equal forty per cent. of their cost! Here then is a *placer* exceeding any ever yet opened in California. Here is an actual profit shown on the four lines of some $2,500,000, taking the estimate of the companies themselves for everything excepting track. But putting a fair valuation on the cost of their property, the profits on the four roads would go up to very near $3,000,000, bringing to the holders of their securities more than $300,000 per annum on what never cost them a penny! Can any one wonder at the scramble at Albany for new grants, when the same thing will be done over again, with additions and improvements upon the original models? Such schemes as these can hardly help going through the Legislature, and through our City Councils, with a rush. Friends will crowd to their support by thousands, in the hope of being taken into the ring. It is one of those cases where war supports war. Our citizens are the victims, without the capacity or power of resistance. The new lines will be granted. They will be made, as all other grants have been made, the mere instruments of public plunder. We have no hope of escape except through the interposition of our courts of justice.

The city railroad is as much an improvement, almost, upon the former mode of City locomotion as were railroads over the old highway. Such an improvement should have been the means of promoting the public welfare and comfort, instead of being seized upon and monopolized as a means of public oppression. The builders of street railroads are not inventors, and take nothing by virtue of any merit in themselves; they deserve nothing but a fair return upon their capital. But they have a rope around our necks. We must travel in the dirty and uncomfortable cars, and pay exorbitant rates to swell the pockets of a set of sharpers!

Sanitary Reform.

Our Albany Correspondent writes that if the friends of Sanitary Reform in this City desire the enactment of the pending bill for its promotion, they must attend in person and urge it upon the attention of members. There seems to be no special hostility to its passage in the Legislature,—indeed, there is a general willingness to see it passed. But so many schemes are constantly crowded upon the notice of members by the parties interested, that projects of merely public utility are lost sight of and crowded out of place, unless those who appreciate their importance take pains to remind others of it also. Our City Government would render their constituents a special service, and expend the public money much more judiciously than they sometimes do, if they would send a delegation to Albany to urge the passage of the bill now before the Legislature.

The only parties who have any interest in defeating the bill are the small officials who may be displaced by its operation; and our experience in this particular is precisely the same as that of England. When the Government Bill for Improving the Health of Towns was before the British Parliament, in 1847, it was violently opposed in public meetings by certain persons holding local trusts, who would be removed by that measure. To their asseverations that the "City of London, for health, cleanliness, effective drainage, lighting, and for supply of water to its inhabitants, cannot be surpassed," the Registrar-General, George Graham, Esq., replied as follows:

"They make no reference to the loss of life constantly going on in London. It appears to have been unknown to the speakers, or to have been taken for granted, because the mortality is little more than half as high in the present as it was in the Seventeenth Century, that the health of the Metropolis is perfect; that plague having been expelled, typhus and consumption may be tolerated. Now, the plain truth is, that one day with another 134 persons die daily in London; that the great majority are untimely deaths—children, fathers, mothers, in the prime of life; and that at least thirty-eight die daily in excess of the rate of mortality which prevails in the immediate neighborhood. Thirty-eight persons are destroyed every day in London by local causes. If these deaths took place on London Bridge or at Newgate, would any sensible man in the city oppose any reasonable measure devised by a Minister of the Crown to put a stop to the frightful sacrifice of life? But the city itself, it is said, is as healthy as it can be; the authorities have done everything that can be done; a minister of health can suggest nothing which the City of London has not already accomplished. Has the Lord Mayor ascertained this by personal inspection? He has the conservancy of the swans and fish of the Thames; and so weighty has this duty been held that the magistrate, attended by the civic authorities, proceeds periodically to hold courts of inspection, and to ascertain the condition of these creatures. If, some time after having been

To Thames' banks which fragrant breezes fill,

and seen the white swans on the river and the fishes glide through the clear waters, on landing from his barge below Temple Bar, he would place himself under the guidance of Dr. Lynch, a medical officer, and Mr. Hutchinson, a surgeon and registrar of the city, they could lead the procession on the way to Newgate, Smithfield Market, Houndsditch and the Tower, through alleys and lanes, and up courts inhabited by citizens of London, presenting a far different aspect; they would pass through streets on which the sun rarely shines, houses saturated with pestilential vapors, and breezes fanning sewers and excremental matter, the most fatal field of fever in the metropolis. They would see disease gleaming in the eyes of children, wasting the bodies of women, prostrating the strength of men. If they called for the registers of death for the city, without the walls, they would find in them 13,637 names enrolled * * * 5,000 of which would have had no place there if it * * * were well founded that the 'City of London, for health, cleanliness, effect in drainage, lighting, and for supply of water to its inhabitants, cannot be surpassed.' * * *

According to the latest researches, the poison which causes death is not a gas, but a sort of atmosphere of organic particles, undergoing incessant transformations. * * * This disease-mist, arising from the breath of two millions of people, from open sewers and cesspools, graves and slaughter-houses, is continually kept up and undergoing changes; in one season it is pervaded by cholera, in another by influenza; at one time it bears small-pox, measles, scarlatina, and hooping-cough among young children; at another it carries fever on its wings. Like an angel of death, it has thus hovered for centuries over London. *But it may be driven away by legislation.* If this generation has not the power to call the dead up from their graves, *it can close thousands of graves now opening.* The poisonous vapor may yet clear away from London, and from all the other towns in the kingdom—some of the sunshine, pure water, fresh air and health of the country may be given to the grateful inhabitants of towns by the parting voice of the Legislature."

We have here presented at once the source of all opposition to measures for the improvement of the public health, and an overpowering argument in their favor. It is not among the poor, upon whom the death pressure is so great, that we find the opponents of sanitary reform; nor yet among the wealthy, or religious, or benevolent classes. But they are those paltry officials who hang like leeches to the municipal body, and who think far more of their paltry salaries than of the public good. It was only last year that a Public Health bill, which was on the eve of becoming a law, was defeated in our Legislature by the defection of a member (who had been its special advocate) merely because he discovered that he had two friends who would lose their positions in the City Inspector's Department if the bill passed!

The friends of Ssnitary Reform in New-York have annually to meet the same reckless statement of officials in regard to the public health which were opposed, but vainly, to the passage of the English health laws. Our City Inspector, after showing by his own figures that this City is about as healthy as was London in the early part of the seventeenth century, has the audacity to add: "*New-York City, at this day, can lay claim to the privilege of being numbered with those of the most healthy in the world,*"—he should have added in the year 1700.

We may repeat the pertinent question in the above quotation, "Has he learned the health of the City by *personal* inspection?" We have but slightly to alter the figures and the names of streets in the report of the Registrar-General upon the condition and wants of London, to adapt it to New-York, and show how false are these official statements in regard to our public health, and how urgent are the necessities for legislation to relieve us of the rapidly accumulating causes of disease and death in our midst. We commend to the attention of our representatives in the Legislature the above extracts from the report of the chief officer of Registration in England, simply adding that the wants of the British metropolis ten years ago are identical with the wants of the American metropolis to-day, and that the admirable sanitary system which has made London one of the healthiest cities on the globe, if inaugurated in New-York would make her not less conspicuous for her energy, enterprise and wealth than for her public health.

The Question of Railroad Tolls.—It is intimated in quarters favorable to the scheme of imposing tolls upon railroad freight, that this should not be done unless the roads are at the same time permitted to raise their fares. This proposition resolves the whole scheme into a plan for levying, upon the traveling public, taxes for the support of Government. It makes the injustice of, the whole project still more transparent, although it does not really change its character.

What's in a Name—Mr. Frederic Brown, formerly of Portland, in the State of Maine, but now of Louisiana, thinks that his character would smell much sweeter on the Southern wind were he called by any other name. So he has prayed the Legislature of his adopted State, in consideration of the fact that "the acts of old John Brown, of Abolition notoriety, have affixed a stigma to the name of Brown which renders it intolerable to himself and his family," graciously to permit him henceforth to undo himself Brown, and to call himself Southgate. The Legislature, kind souls! have had pity on the pains of this poor Maine-iac, and he now wears the much more appropriate designation which he desired.

We trust that the noble army of Browns, mustering eleven columns strong in the New-York Directory alone, will be able to bear their affliction more temperately than Frederic. The price of fancy names would rise frightfully in the market if all the Browns were to take to changing color like this exile from the land of lumber. We cannot help wondering a little, however, that Brown Frederic did not submit himself to a simpler modification, and turn Black at once. He might then have made himself useful under the patriarchal institution. Possibly a natural whiteness about the gills and liver made this impracticable; and we think that all honest Browns of all shades are to be congratulated as being rid of an individual who exhibits such an alacrity in hauling down his colors.

The British Queen and the French Treaty.—It is stated in the Liverpool *Albion* of the 18th of February that the British Queen recently, in a conversation with Lord Palmerston, in which the French Treaty was warmly discussed, and somewhat too urgently pressed upon her Majesty, handed his Lordship a slip of paper, on which was written the letters "aabrylet," and told him that if he would form them into a single word they would aptly convey her Majesty's views with regard to the treaty. The *Albion* promised to give its readers the word the next week, but before the appointed time arrived the *New-York* sailed with our last mails from Europe. It is suggested that the word is probably "betrayal." It is further suggested that the statement is a *canard*; of which, indeed we have very little doubt.

Gas and Pipe Laying.—Certain members of the Common Council, at the last meeting, expressed their emphatic opposition to any interference by the Legislature with the prerogatives of the Corporation as far as gas and pipe laying in this City are concerned. Certainly there is good ground for jealousy between the Municipal and State lawmakers in regard to both. Probably the interests of the people would be better cared for if the rival bodies had less to do with either.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Items.—The Trustees and Teachers of the Packer Institute attended the funeral of Prof. Gray, yesterday, previous to which the Trustees adopted suitable resolutions, manifesting their respect for the deceased.... One arm of a man was found in City Hall-square, at an early hour yesterday morning, by Detective Van Wagner. It was placed in the care of the Coroner.... Mrs. H. W. Beecher has so far recovered from her late accident as to be able to ride out.... Coroner Horton held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of a woman named Julia Ray, who died at No. 4 Raymond-street, from the effects of intoxicating drink.... Peter G. Taylor was renominated for Alderman by the Republicans, of the Fourth Ward last night, and Samuel Booth was renominated by the same party for Supervisor.... The Ashland Club, of this city, are making arrangements to open a regular hard-cider cabin for use during the present campaign.

South Brooklyn Congregational Association.—The young men of the South Congregational Church, Rev. Dr. Clark pastor, held a meeting on Monday evening last, in the lecture room of the church, for the purpose of organizing an association for religious and literary culture. A constitution was submitted, and officers were elected. Although under the auspices of the South Congregational Church, membership of this new association is not limited to those connected with this body. The young men of that portion of Brooklyn, and all of good moral character who may desire to attend the meetings will be welcomed.

Political.—The Republican Primary meetings were held in the different Wards last evening, and passed off without any excitement whatever. Delegates were elected to the City and State Conventions, and Ward Officers were nominated where required by law. The Registrars were also in attendance at the different polling places, as required by law, but in most all of the Wards their duties were exceedingly light. The National Democrats also held their Primary meetings last night.

Fatal Accident.—A man, named Henry Lines, in attempting to leave one of the Hamilton-avenue boats before it was secured to the bridge, Monday night, fell between the boat and bridge, and was so badly crushed that he died the same night in the Long Island College Hospital, to which place he was taken, immediately after the accident, by the police.

Williamsburgh Dispensary.—During the month of February 455 patients were treated in the Williamsburgh Dispensary—144 of whom were males; 213 were natives of the United States. The diseases treated embrace a large variety; 604 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

Court Calendars.—Circuit Court this day, Nos. 97, 100, 102, 105, 106, 113, 114, 115, 120, 130, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 140, 141, 142. City Court—First twenty causes.

Strike of the Cordwainers.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE DIFFERENT TOWNS.

From the Boston Herald, March 13.

The lady strikers of Newburyport held a meeting at Essex Hall on Saturday afternoon, and were addressed by Mr. Oliver, of Lynn. An organization, to be known as "The Newburyport Association of Lady Strikers," was formed. The organization is at present incomplete, and another meeting was to be held at the same place last evening.

Saturday evening the men had a meeting in Market Hall, attended by about 300 persons, at which it was voted to hold a mass meeting of all the strikers this (Tuesday) evening.

The Newburyport strikers met in Brown's-square yesterday, and, after forming in procession, marched through the principal streets of the city, accompanied by the Newburyport Brass Band. A delegation from Lynn was present, with banners bearing appropriate mottoes.

The Beverly shoemakers held a meeting on Saturday evening, and voted to strike to-day. There was a large meeting the evening previous.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Haverhill strikers, held at the Town Hall on Saturday evening, the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, Being fully convinced of the truth of the maxim that the laborer is worthy of his hire; and

Whereas, We believe that our rights and liberties as men depend entirely upon capital being subject to the dictation of labor; therefore

Resolved. That strikes are not injurious, nor is the present one "ill-timed," it having received the approval of a majority of manufacturers, both before and after being voted.

Resolved, That as they have acknowledged our schedule of prices to be just, no class of individuals can be injured by their complying with our demands, they having been benefited already, shoes having advanced ten per cent. since the strike.

Resolved, Therefore, that we will set our faces firmly in favor of combinations, being fully convinced that it is the only effectual way whereby labor can compete with capital. And we are firm and unanimous in our determination to use all laudable means to unite the journeymen shoemakers of Haverhill and vicinity in carrying this strike to a successful issue.

The shoemakers of Plaistow, N. H., have voted to strike, and meetings of the craft in adjoining towns have lately been held for the same purpose.

Bequest of the Late Abbott Lawrence to the Boston Public Library.—At the regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen of Boston, on Monday evening, a check for $10,300 was received from Mr. James Lawrence, being the amount of the legacy, with interest, bequeathed by the late Abbott Lawrence for the use of the Public Library at Boston. The amount is to be devoted to the purchase of books for the library, and was to be paid within three years after the probate of the will.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

New-Hampshire Election.

GAINS FOR THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Concord, N. H., Tuesday, March 13—6½ P. M.

Returns are received from several of the lower counties of the State, showing an aggregate vote of about the same as last year, with little variation in the relative strength of parties.

The candidates for Governor are: Ichabod Goodwin, Republican; Asa P. Cate, Democrat.

The result last year was: Goodwin, 36,326; Cate, 32,802.

Concord, Tuesday, March 13—10 P. M.

Our annual State election took place to-day.

Returns from 74 towns foot up, for Goodwin, 15,728; Cate, 13,700. Representatives: 109 Republicans, and 30 Democrats elected.

The indications are that the Republicans gain considerably throughout the State.

Concord, Tuesday—11 P. M.

The vote for Governor, in several of the leading towns, is as follows:

Concord—Goodwin, 1,347; Cate, 902.
Manchester—Goodwin, 1,694; Cate, 1,334.
Nashua—Goodwin, 1,012; Cate, 656.
Dover—Goodwin, 966; Cate, 615.
Claremont—Goodwin, 584; Cate, 241.

Concord—Midnight.

Returns from 129 towns give Goodwin, 24,556; Cate, 21,132.

The returns from Cheshire and the lower portion of Rockingham County will considerably add to Goodwin's majority.

The Republicans have elected four, and probably all five, of the Councilors; nine of the twelve State Senators, and a large majority of the Representatives, probably 100.

Election in Syracuse.

Syracuse, Tuesday, March 13.

At the Charter election to-day the Republicans elected Dr. A. Westcott by about 300 majority, and the balance of the city ticket, except the Police Justice. Six Republican and two Democratic Aldermen, and five Republican and three Democratic Supervisors, were also elected. The Board of Supervisors in Onondaga County stands twenty-two Republicans to five Democrats.

From the Pacific.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALIFORNIA OVERLAND MAIL—ADVICES ONE DAY LATER.

St. Louis, Tuesday, March 13.

The California Overland Mail, of the 20th ultimo, reached here to-night, bringing the following dispatch, which failed to reach the agent of the Associated Press at Meloy's Station, on the arrival of the mail there yesterday.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO FRESNO CITY.]

San Francisco, Tuesday, Feb. 21—4 P. M.

The Republican State Convention meets at Sacramento to-morrow. It is believed that Seward delegates will be elected to the Chicago Convention.

The Democratic State Convention will meet at Sacramento on the 29th inst. to elect delegates to the Charleston Convention. Primary elections have already been held in six of the largest counties, including San Francisco and Sacramento. A large majority of the delegates thus far elected are in opposition to Weller and the chivalry wing of the Democracy, and friendly to Senator Latham, rendering it probable that Latham and his friends will control the delegation to Charleston.

The expected duel at Yreka has been compromised without the parties fighting.

A line of stages commenced running to-day between Placerville and Carson Valley.

There is no change in the markets since yesterday.

From Havana and Key West.

ARRIVAL OF THE ISABEL AT CHARLESTON.

Charleston, Tuesday, March 13.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived from Havana 10th inst. *via* Key West.

Among the passengers are the Maretzek Opera Troupe, and Guillott V. Eloy, in charge of the Marshal at Key West, *en route* to the penitentiary at Washington, having been convicted of being accessory to the murder of Capt. Morantes.

There is no news of interest from Key West.

At Havana, Sugars were dull and prices easier.

Molasses was arriving freely, and Clayed commanded 4@4¼ reals, and Muscovado 5@5¼ reals, ℔ keg.

Freights had slightly advanced.

Exchange on London, 60 days, 13¼@13¾ premium; on New-York, 1½@1¾ premium; on New-Orleans, 3½@4½ premium.

From the Rio Grande.

MARQUEZ PRONOUNCES FOR SANTA ANNA—ALL QUIET ON THE FRONTIER.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, March 13.

The steamer *Arizona* has arrived, with Brazos dates of the 10th inst. and $132,000 in specie.

All was quiet at Brownsville.

Marquez had pronounced in favor of Santa Anna at the capital, and Gen. Woll had done the same at Guadalajara. Marquez was arrested, but had escaped.

A million dollar *conducta* was on its way from Zacatecas to Matamoras.

From New-Mexico.

OUTRAGES BY THE INDIANS ON THE PLAINS.

Meloy's Station, Tuesday, March 13.

An extra Overland Mail Coach arrived at this station at 10 o'clock last evening. O. P. Hovey, A. P. Wilkes, and W. A. Davidson came passengers, *en route* for Washington. They report the roads in excellent condition. They left El Paso on the 29th of February.

A Texas mail rider was killed and scalped near Jacksonborough, Texas, by the Camanches on the 9th of March.

A blacksmith, in the employ of the Overland Mail Company, was killed near Fort Chadburne, by the Camanches, on the day before the extra mail coach passed.

The Missouri Railroads.

St. Louis, Tuesday, March 13.

The railroad bill appropriating $1,480,000 to the Pacific, $900,000 to the Iron Mountain and $750,000 to the Southeast Branch of the Pacific Railroads, passed the House this afternoon, making a total addition to the State debt of $3,130,000. The previous appropriation of $1,000,000 to the North Missouri Road is not included in this bill. This leaves upwards of $1,000,000 in the Treasury as a sinking fund for the payment of the State debt.

The Alleghany County (Penn.) Bond Cases.

Pittsburgh, Thursday, March 13.

Judge McCandless, of the United States Circuit, delivered an elaborte opinion to-day in the case of Mr. Dobbin, a citizen of Maryland *vs.* the County of Alleghany, one of the bond cases, overruling the motion to set aside the execution, and directing the U. S. Marshal to proceed with the sale of the County stocks in the Alleghany Valley and Connellsville Railroads.

Fires.

FLOURING MILL AT EAST SAGINAW, MICH.

Buffalo, Tuesday, March 13.

The large steam flouring mill at East Saginaw, owned by Jesse Hoyt, of New-York City, with a large quantity of flour and grain, was burned on Saturday night. Loss about $30,000. Insured for $25,000.

LARGE FIRE IN MOBILE—BURNING OF THE MOBILE THEATRE, &C.

Mobile, Ala., Tuesday, March 13.

The Mobile Theatre, the Union Cotton Press, with 2,600 bales of cotton, and several adjoining buildings, were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $275,000.

MANUFACTORY AT LYNN, MASS.

Boston, Tuesday, March 13.

A fire in Lynn, last night, destroyed the Mechanics' steam saw-mills. Loss $10,000. Partly insured.

FIVE CHILDREN BURNT TO DEATH.

Cleveland, O., Tuesday, March 13.

The dwelling of Humphrey Owens, a few miles north of Salem, O., was destroyed by fire this morning. Five children perished in the flames.

The Baltimore Police.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE NEW METROPOLITAN POLICE LAW SUSTAINED.

Baltimore, Tuesday, March 13.

Judge Martin, in the Superior Court this morning, gave a decision sustaining the constitutionality of the new Metropolitan Police Law.

The New-Jersey Chancellorship.

CHIEF TJUSICE GREEN NOMINATED FOR THE OFFICE.

Trenton, N. J., Tuesday, March 13.

Governor Olden this morning nominated Chief-Justice Green for Chancellor.

Arrival of the Nova Scotian at Portland.

Portland, Me., Tuesday, March 13.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from St. Johns, N. F., arrived here at 9½ o'clock this evening.

The steamship *North American* will sail for Liverpool on Saturday.

The Hungarian.

CAPT. SMITH NOT THE ACTING FIRST OFFICER.

Montreal, Tuesday, March 13.

Mr. Allan, of the Canadian Steamship Com-

pany, says that the report that Capt. Smith, late of the Indian, was acting first officer of the *Hungarian* is not true. Mr. Harris was her first officer.

Capt. Smith is in the *North American*.

The America at Boston.

Boston, Tuesday, March 13.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool via Halifax, has just been signalled, and will be at her dock at about 6 o'clock.

Her mails go South by to-morrow morning's overland train, and will be due at New-York at 5 P. M. of Wednesday.

Steamboat Burned—Ten Lives Lost.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, March 13.

The steamer *Judge Porter*, from Montgomery for New-Orleans, was burned this morning on Lake Pontchartrain, a mile from her wharf. Her crew were saved, but ten passengers were drowned or are missing. Her cargo, consisting of 860 bales of cotton, together with the boat, is a total loss. There is a partial insurance.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, March 13.

Mr. Thomas A. Scott, late Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has been appointed Vice-President of the Company, *vice* Foster, deceased.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, March 13.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 92½; Reading Railroad, 21; Morris Canal, 52¼; Long Island Railroad, 11¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38⅞. Sight Exchange on New-York, at par.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

FOUR DAYS LATER ADVICES.

THE NORTH AMERICAN AT PORTLAND.

The Rumored Alliance between Russia and Austria Denied.

A New Declaration of France on the Italian Question.

The House of Commons on the Budget.

THE WAR IN MOROCCO.

Portland, Me., Tuesday, March 13.

The steamship *North American* arrived here at 5½ o'clock this afternoon. She left Liverpool simultaneously with the steamship *City of Baltimore*, at noon on the 29th of February, touching at Queenstown the next day.

The dates by the *North American* are four days later than those already received.

The departure of the steamship *Fulton* from Southampton for New-York, had been postponed until the 7th of March.

The steamship *Asia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 27th ult.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Portland, arrived at Queenstown at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 28th ult., and at Liverpool at noon on the 29th.

The *North American* reports spoke on 1st inst. steamship *City of Washington*, bound in.

The *North American* brings no list of the passengers by the *Hungarian*.

The total loss of the American ship *Luna*, near Cherbourg, is fully confirmed. Only two out of the one hundred and seven persons on board reached the shore alive, and one of these died almost immediately afterwards. The survivor is an Italian named Clement.

Another furious gale had visited England. The force of the wind at Liverpool was greater than had been known for years. Several vessels lying in the River Mersey had dragged their anchors, but no serious damage was sustained by them.

The ship *Robert Mills*, from Liverpool for Galveston, had been totally wrecked near Holyhead. No lives were lost. The cargo would be saved.

The ship *New-Empire*, from Mobile for the Clyde, ran into Troon Bay, on the 27th ult., for shelter. She had to cut away all her masts.

The ship *Georgiana*, from Liverpool for New-Orleans, had put back.

THE AUSTRIO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

The statement by the London *Morning Chronicle* of an alleged alliance between Russia and Austria, (received by the *America*, *viâ* Queenstown,) attracted considerable attention, and its authenticity was actively canvassed.

The *Chronicle*, in a subsequent leader, repeated the news, remarking: "This new alliance corroborates the statement we have for some time past reiterated, that there existed a dark and wide-spread conspiracy against the cause of freedom and progress, and immediately menacing the peace of Europe."

The London *Herald* at first regarded the statement as at least premature, but in a subsequent leader it says it believes the statement of Russia having decided to renew her alliance with Austria to be correct. No treaty, it adds, has yet been signed, but there is no doubt as to the renewal of friendly relations.

The *Indépendance Belge* utterly disbelieves the announcement.

The news is also discredited by the Paris journals.

LATEST.

The London *Globe*, of the 28th, announces on authority, that the Austrian Government has stated that the report of an Austrian-Russia alliance is entirely devoid of foundation.

The Paris *Pays* and *Patrie*, of the 28th, also deny the statement.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

According to a Berlin dispatch of the 27th, the new proposition for a Conference of the five Great Powers had failed, mainly because England declined to allow eventually free discussion of the treaty of 1856.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* publishes a dispatch from M. Thouvenel, dated the 31st of January, addressed to the French Ambassador at Vienna, to be communicated to Count Rechberg. M. Thouvenel gives a historical outline of the fruitless endeavors of France to bring about a solution of the question of Central Italy, the inhabitants of these Provinces having refused to recognize their former sovereign. He appeals to the conciliatory spirit of the English proposals as regards the Romagna, and expresses his regret that the Pope should have allowed the state of things in that Province to become so aggravated. France, he adds, will still, however, consent to a less radical combination than the one proposing the dismemberment of the States of the Church, on condition of the principle of non-intervention being maintained.

A Turin dispatch says that the Russian Ambassador had, in the name of his Government, represented to Count Cavour the heavy responsibility that would fall upon Sardinia, if, at the very moment when the European Powers were endeavoring to make the state of affairs less threatening, she were to take steps for the annexation of Central Italy to Piedmont. It was said that in consequence of these representations and the following advice of France, all the projects in reference to Central Italy were to be abandoned for the present.

A circular had been issued by the Sardinian Minister of War to facilitate the consolidation and organization of the Lombardo-Sardinian army.

In the latest news *viâ* Queenstown by the *America* there was a circumstantial statement from the Paris correspondent of the London *News*, to the effect that the French Government had resolved against Italian unity. This programme is in a measure confirmed by the Paris correspondent of the *Times*; but the writer for the *Globe* believes that the statements are far from correct.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords on the 27th ult. Earl Hardwicke called attention to the naval reserves of the country, and complained of their inefficiency in point of numbers and drill.

The Duke of Somerset explained the state of affairs, and said that, including the Naval Coast Volunteers, there was a reserve of between 11,000 and 12,000 men, whose services would never be required except in case of an emergency.

In the House of Commons on the same evening Lord John Russell stated that recent dispatches from China did not contain any material intelligence, but that he hoped to make his full statement of Chinese affairs in the course of a few days. His Lordship also stated that the French Government had offered to modify the article in the Commercial Treaty relative to coal, if such was the wish of the English Government, but a reply had been sent declaring that the English Government had no wish for any modification.

The House then went into Committee on the Budget resolutions.

Mr. Gladstone explained the resolution in regard to the duties on wines, and after general debate the resolution was agreed to.

On the 28th ult., in the House of Lords, the Ministers explained the provisions of the scheme by which France is to be allowed to appoint emigration agents in India for the purpose of procuring laborers for her colonies, on condition that the objectionable Coolie system is given up.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Kinglake moved for the production of the correspondence with France and Sardinia relative to the projected annexation of Savoy and Nice to France.

Sir Robert Peel seconded the motion in a speech in which he denounced the ambitious designs of the Emperor Napoleon.

Sir George Grey and Lord John Russell said the Government would immediately produce the papers, and in the meantime they deprecated discussion of the subject.

Mr. Kinglake's motion was agreed to.

The House then resumed consideration of the budget, and further progress was made.

A division took place on an amendment offered by Mr. Duncombe relative to the duty on cork, but the Government was sustained by a majority of seventy-three.

The remainder of the Indian submarine cable had been successfully laid, and Alexandria was in telegraphic communication with Calcutta and other Indian cities.

A regular meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was to be held in London on the day the *North American* left Liverpool. The report of the Board of Directors states that the endeavors which have been made for some months back to raise the funds for the necessary additional cable, have resulted in a subscription of £70,000. The Board, however, are disposed to defray from their own means the expenses of keeping the Company in existence for a further period. A committee was constituted by the Board of Trade some time back to report on Deep Sea Telegraphs, and the conclusions arrived at will shortly be laid before Parliament. The Chairman and officers of the Atlantic Telegraph Company were among its members, and the belief is that the information acquired is such as to demonstrate that works of this character are much easier of accomplishment than the most sanguine have hitherto supposed them to be. The Board have likewise been encouraged by these investigations to attempt the recovery of the cable and its restoration to working order. £2,000 will be required for this purpose, but in the worst event a considerable portion of this amount will be repaid by the sale of the quantity of cable picked up. It is accordingly proposed to offer the £20 shares remaining unissued, giving to the subscribers a lien on the proceeds of all the cable that may be saved, and the privilege, in case of success, of receiving gratuitously another £20 share fully paid up. The balance sheet of the Company shows the funds in hand to be only £393. The total expenditures have been £466,658.

Rev. H. D. Winthrop, of New-York, has been preaching at the Pavilion Theatre, London.

Sir Hugh Rose is promoted to a Lieutenant-Coloneley for his eminent services in India, and Rear-Admiral Hope is made Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

FRANCE.

The Legislative Body was to assemble on the day the *North American* quitted Queenstown.

A report that Count Walewski would soon proceed to Vienna on a special mission was pronounced unfounded.

The Paris Corn market had been animated, but the advance in Wheat was not more than 5 centimes per sack, although the leaders endeavored to obtain 1 franc. The demand for Flour was less active than that for Wheat, for which the quotations were about the same. The Provincial Corn markets were generally firmer.

The Bourse had been flat and lower, but on the 28th ult. it closed buoyant at 68f. 15c. for the Rentes, being a sudden rise of nearly a half per cent.

AUSTRIA.

The circular of the Governor of Venetia states that all persons who from their previous conduct and known opinions might seem capable of entertaining projects hostile to Austria are to be compelled to enter the military service, and be incorporated in companies of discipline. The military authorities to be the sole judges of the propriety of enrolling any persons denounced. The local authorities are ordered to send in a list of suspected persons by the 5th of March.

Chevalier Von Toggenburg had arrived at Venice to replace Count Bissingen as civil Governor of Venetia.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

There is no news of importance from the seat of war.

The whole Spanish Press was violently attacking England, and one journal, the *Novedades*, had gone to such lengths in the matter that its circulation had been prohibited.

A later dispatch says the Spanish squadron had bombarded Lavache and Arcella, causing great destruction. Some of the Spanish vessels were slightly damaged and one man killed. It was said that Rabalt had also been bombarded.

DENMARK.

A new Ministry had been formed as follows: President of the Council and *ad interim* Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Hall; Minister of Public Worship and *ad interim* Minister of the Interior, Bishop Monrad; Minister of Justice, M. Casse; Minister of War, M. Thestup; Minister of Marine, M. Bille; Minister for Schleswig, M. Waefhoven; Minister for Holstein, M. Bastof.

TURKEY.

It was reported that the Porte had ordered a loan of six millions sterling to be negotiated in London.

Prince Milosh being seriously ill, his son had requested the Sultan to recognize him as the hereditary sucessor. The demand was supported by Russia. Fears were entertained that in the event of refusal an insurrection of the Slavonians in Turkey might break out.

A new Ministry had been formed at Belgrade.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope dates are to Jan. 20. Trade was dull and money scarce.

The vine disease was still spreading.

Livingstone's expedition was at Kongow on the 12th December, all well.

An insurrection against the Sultan of Zanzibar had been put down by the British ship *Lynx*.

Pretorious, the Dictator of Trans Vaal had been elected President of Orange River, a free State. It was supposed the English Government would not permit this union.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The India and China mails from Calcutta, Jan. 24, and Hong Kong, Jan. 14, had reached England. The news is generally anticipated.

Trade was flat at Calcutta. Indigo was firmer and in better request. Freights to England were rapidly rising. Saltpetre was taken at 45s.@47s. 5d. Exchange on London 2s. 1⅛d.@2s. 1⅛d.

Trade at Canton was depressed owing to the approach of the Chinese new year. Tea was inactive. Exchange 4s. 9d.@4s. 9½d.

Trade was dull at Shanghai in imports, several cargoes having arrived from England. Tea unchanged. Exports to the United States 12,534,994 pounds. Silk rather higher. Exchange 6s. 4½d.@6s. 6d.

The question of the tonnage dues had been settled by an edict from the Emperor appointing four mace per ton as the rate to be levied on foreign vessels at the open ports.

The United States steamer *Hartford* was at Hong Kong, and the *Powhatan* at Japan.

JAPAN.

It was stated that the American Minister had obtained a pledge from the Japanese Government that the treaty of Jeddo should be carried out in all its integrity, and certain special points had been agreed to advantageous for trade.

The Dutch war steamer *Onrust* had been attacked by pirates in the China seas, and all on board—seven officers and fifty men—were murdered. The pirates then ran the vessel on shore.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

London, Thursday, March 1.

The *Daily News'* City article says the funds advanced ⅛ this morning, in answer to a rise of ⅛ ₩ cent. at Paris yesterday. A relapse followed, but at the close the market was again steady at an improvement of ⅛ ₩ cent. The Paris Bourse to-day being reported firm, the uncertainty attaching to Continental politics and foreign securities is stimulating investments in our home railways. The demand for money was slightly more active, partly in preparing for the bills maturing on the 4th. About £16,000 in bar gold was taken from the Bank for exportation.

Vienna, Monday, Feb. 27.

The announcement of a treaty between Austria and Russia is without foundation, but it is asserted that Austria, although not bound by such a treaty, will no more oppose the Russian policy in Turkey.

Turin, Wednesday, Feb. 29.

By a Royal decree of to-day, the Electoral Assemblies are convoked for the 25th of March, and Parliament is to meet on the 2d of April. Another decree appoints thirty-two new Senators.

Paris, Thursday, March 1, 1860.

The note by which the French Government requires Sardinia to give up the prospect of the annexation of Tuscany, is dated the 25th of February, and it was dispatched the same evening to Turin, where the courier arrived on Monday last. Baron Talleyrand has informed M. Thouvenel, by telegraph, that Count Cavour is not expected to return to Turin before the 28th, when he will deliver the note.

Rome, Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1860.

The reply of the Holy See to M. Thouvenel's last message, of the 12th ult., will be dispatched to France by the next courier, *viâ* Marseilles.

The Cardinals convocated by His Holiness to a special congregation, have unanimously decided that the preservation of the patrimony of the Pope is too intimately connected with the general interests of the Church to be treated simply as a political question.

London, Thursday, March 1.

The *Morning Chronicle* announces, in the most positive way, the conclusion of the Austro-Russian treaty, which it states, on authority, was on the eve of being signed. The treaty has undergone some modifications. Russia will not aid Austria in Italy. Russia makes this change in the stipulations because she will not interfere, but will act with Austria in any complications that may arise with regard to the countries of the Danube or affairs in Hungary.

The *Constitutionnel* contains an important article on the Imperial policy in Italy, but as it will be followed so shortly by the Emperor's speech, which will no doubt touch upon the same topic, the interest of the article will soon be superseded.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,
Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO, No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Howe's Original Sewing Machines,
For Family and Manufacturing purposes.
Agents wanted for the country.
Office, No. 437 Broadway.

Something New.—A HEMMER, TUCKER, TELLER, BINDER and GUAGE combined, just patented. Simple hemming any width and thickness of cloth, either side, applied to any sewing-machine by any one in a few minutes.
RETAIL PRICE $5; LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
Orders by mail supplied, postage paid. Complete instructions go with every Hemmer. Send for a circular.
Also, UNIVERSAL BOSOM-FOLDER AND SELF-MARKER, for Quilting.
UNIVERSAL HEMMER CO., No. 429 Broadway.

The Parker Sewing-Machine Company's
FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD, TIGHT-STITCH, RAPID, NOISELESS AND BEAUTIFUL
$40 SEWING-MACHINES, $40
under Patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson. Office No. 469 Broadway. VERNON & CO.

Great Fire in Detroit, Michigan.
Detroit, Dec. 28, 1859.
B. Verner, Agent for Herring's Patent Champion Safe—*Dear Sir*: We take great pleasure in informing you that one of your No. 5 Safes, owned by us, preserved its contents most effectually, and greatly to our satisfaction and that of the admiring crowd, who witnessed its disinterment from the ruins of the four-story brick store, occupied by us as a grocery, and which was burned last night. The Safe fell into the cellar, and the timbers of all the floors fell and burned upon it, together with a ton of butter, and after being exposed to this great test for nine hours, we opened it with perfect ease with the key. We most cheerfully recommend the Herring Champion Safe to any person in want of an article that is what it claims to be—A Safe.
MILLER & JUDD.

STILL LATER.
Grand Rapids, Feb. 17, 1860.
Messrs S. C. Herring & Co.—*Gents*: We had one of your No. 5 Safes in our law-office in the second story of the four-story brick building, known as the Taylor & Barnes Block in this City, which was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 23d of January, involving a loss of over $100,000.
The Safe contained a large amount of valuable papers, our own, and held in trust for others, involving a sum of at least $100,000, and fell into the cellar, where it lay in the midst of burning liquors, alcohol, and other inflammable substances, causing a most intense heat, notwithstanding all of which, we are happy to say it preserved its contents, thereby saving us an irreparable loss. We have this day bought another one, larger size, from your general agent for Michigan, B. Verner, and cheerfully recommend the Herring Champion Safe to every one.
ASHLEY & MILLER.

$1,000 reward will be paid to any person that can show that Herring's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

About Laura's Valentine.
BY JULIA CAREY RHEINHART.

Matilda, dear, I am prouder than ever,
Happier far than countess or queen!
Nothing can now our true love sever,
Nothing can come our fates between!
Charles has sent me the prettiest missive—
A Valentine all roses and gold!
I know we never shall lose our bliss, if
All the others do get ugly and old!

P. S.—I had quite forget to tell you—
My Charles always dress so rich and neat;
For he gets his clothes—like a sensible fellow—
Of Smiths, the Clothiers, in Fulton-st.
And he tells, in his charming letter,
He will shine next week from hat to boot;
And his clothes—oh! who can grace them better?
Smith Brothers furnish the wedding suit.

SMITH BROTHERS' One-Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

Bartholf's
CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.
These superior machines are adapted to Family sewing and to Plantation and manufacturing uses, and are unequaled in excellence and simplicity.
BATHOLF MANUFACTURING CO., No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times*.
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune*.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Zylobalsamum,
OR, THE WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING.
The most delightful cosmetic for dressing, curling and preserving the hair, removing eruptions, freckles, &c. For sale at Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S Restorer Dépôt, No. 355 Broome-st., and druggists everywhere. Price 37½ cents per bottle.

Perry's Japanese
BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing.
Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO., No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

Eureka Sewing Machines.
Price $50 complete. Every Machine Guaranteed.
Office No. 489 Broadway.
Local agents wanted. Address D. J. LEVY, Supt.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
Useful in every house. For sale everywhere.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

What is it? What is it?
Why, one of WHITE'S BEAUTIFUL SPRING STYLE HATS, from No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. Go and see them. They are beautiful.

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STUTTERING AND STAMMERING.
The cause and cure, by Dr. A. H. SMEDLEY, Office No. 648 Broadway. No charge until perfect satisfaction is given. Hours from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture, at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Phalon & Son's "Snow-white Oriental CREAM," for whitening and beautifying the complexion. Warranted in no way injurious. No lady should be without it. Observe that every bottle has the proprietors' name blown in the glass. For sale everywhere. PHALON & SON, No. 519 Broadway.

Spring Beds.—$5 to —$6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's Patent) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTI BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and to local agencies.

Relief Instantaneous—To the sufferers from chronic rheumatism, sore throats, toothaches, stiffness of the joints, and contraction of the muscles, by one application of Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment. Pain cannot exist where this liniment is used. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

Phalon & Son's Cocin, for Deodorized Cocoa-nut Oil, is the best and the cheapest article for the hair. Try it. Everybody uses it. Price, 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists in the United States and Canadas. No. 519 Broadway.

Defiance Salamander Safes—With Patent Powder-Proof Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Ladies' New Spring Dress and Mantilla Trimmings—At LOCKITT, SON & CO.'S, No. 261 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DIED.

Swan.—In this City, on Sunday evening, March 11, Caroline, wife of Benjamin L. Swan, Jr., and daughter of the late Allison Post, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 10 Le Roy-place, without further notice, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., punctually, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Bowden.—In this City, at his residence, No. 105 West 29th st., Fred James Bowden, aged 20 years, 5 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock.

Davidson.—In this City, on Monday, March 12, Helen White, only child of John M. and Helen E. E. Davidson, aged 2 years, 3 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Wm. M. White, 79th st., corner of Avenue A, on Wednesday, March 14, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Henry.—In this City, on Monday morning, March 12 of consumption, David Henry, aged 38 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Hope Lodge No. 244 F. and A. M., the Exempt Engine Company, the members and ex-members of United States Engine Company No. 23, Union Engine Company No. 18, and Niagara Engine Company No. 4, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 357 Bowery, without further invitation.

Donaldson.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 13, James Donaldson, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Dr. Clark's Church, 23d-st., near 7th-av., on Wednesday, March 14, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Koster.—In this City, on Monday, March 12, William F. Koster, youngest son of Charles and Minna Koster, aged 1 year, 5 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 2 Broome-st., corner of East, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to the Lutheran Cemetery for interment.

Nerius.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Tuesday morning, March 13, Maggie Donaldson, youngest daughter of Henry and Margarette H. Nerius, aged 2 years and 9 months.

A bud closed on Earth to bloom in Heaven.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, March 15, at 9½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, 145 Adams-st.

Fulcher.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 10, Mary Ann, wife of Thomas H. Fulcher, in the 45th year of her age.

☞ London *Times* please copy.

Sackett.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 12, Ada, only daughter of William P. and Margaretta E. Sackett, aged 7 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 4 Harrison-place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Philadelphia *Ledger* please copy.

Perine.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday morning, March 12, Benjamin Perine, Senr., aged 88 years, 2 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons, Benjamin, William and Robert, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Julia A. Griffith, No. 22 North 3d-st., Williamsburgh, L. I., without further invitation.

Penney.—At Greenpoint, on Monday, March 12, Eloise, aged 7 months and 14 days, only daughter of William and Mary E. Penney.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, in F st., Greenpoint, on Thursday, March 15, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Titus.—At Hastings, on Monday, March 12, Edward Henry, son of Henry M. and Catherine Stewart Titus, aged 10 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church at Hastings, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Rowland.—At West Farms, on Monday, March 12, Angeline, daughter of Horace Rowland, aged 27 years, 2 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from Grace Church, West Farms. Cars leave 4th-av. and 26th-st. for Tremont at 11 and 12½.

Stone.—At Rome, on Monday, Dec. 19, Mary Ellen, daughter of Henry A. and Mary F. Stone, of this City.

Her funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 123, March 13, 1860.
35, 2, 39, 6, 12, 50, 30, 60, 14, 4, 26, 13.
Class No. 124, March 13, 1860.
27, 6, 28, 74, 56, 54, 64, 22, 17, 78, 21, 1, 13.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 13, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

ARTESIAN WATER.
This Mineral Water is now used
WITH INFALLIBLE SUCCESS
For the cure of
INDIGESTION!
RHEUMATISM!
GOUT!
DERANGEMENT OF KIDNEYS!
DERANGEMENT OF LIVER!
CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS!
CHRONIC CONSTIPATION!
LONG-STANDING CHRONIC DISEASES!
For sale by all Druggists, and by
S. T. THOMPSON, No. 632 Broadway.

"TRÉFELIO!" "TRÉFELIO!"
THE SECRET OF BEAUTY.
THE SECRET OF MARIE ANTOINETTE,
And the ladies of THE COURT OF LOUIS XVI.
A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION IS GUARANTEED.
Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., CASWELL & MACK, and Druggists generally.
LAZELL, MARSH & GARDINER, No. 10 Gold-st., Wholesale.

BOSTON & PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL.
A CONSTANT SUPPLY
ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY
THE SOLE AGENTS,
J. H. BRUNDAGE & CO.,
NOS. 36 AND 38 BURLING-SLIP.
ALSO,
BOSTON AND PORTLAND BINNACLE OIL,
BOSTON AND PORTLAND LUBRICATING OIL,
All Warranted to be the Purest Manufactured.

USE PARSONS' ROACH AND RAT EXTERMINATOR,
Use Parsons' Roach and Rat Exterminator.
Use Parsons' Roach and Rat Exterminator.
Use Parsons' Roach and Rat Exterminator.
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Use Parsons' Roach and Rat Exterminator.
Money returned if not successful, by BARNES & PARK, New-York. Sold by druggists generally.

NEW EVERGREENS
With new flowering shrubs, and all the well-known Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, are now ready for delivery.
Exotic Plants, occupying nine houses, Roses and the new, hardy and exotic Grapes, can be sent at this season.
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WINDOW SHADES
Manufactured by
PRISON LABOR.
We sell to the jobbing trade only.
The attention of large buyers solicited.
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Bought for cash by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

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Known all over the world as the best instrument manufactured.
Warerooms No. 501 Broadway.

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AT LOW PRICES.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
BEING ABOUT TO
REMOVE TO THEIR NEW STORE,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
Will dispose of (previous to removal) their stock of Stereoscopic Views and Stereoscopes, at a large Reduction at Retail.
Their assortment comprises some 20,000 different Views.

STARR'S
Chemically Prepared
GLUE,
For family use, 25c. per bottle, with brush.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured and for sale by Starr Glue Company, No. 51 Liberty-st.

PLATED TEA SETS FOR $20.—I HAVE concluded to retail a few of my PLATED TEA SETS at wholesale prices. Although my store is a little out of the way, purchasers will find it their interest to call on LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

AMERICAN WATCHES.
ROBBINS & APPLETON,
No. 182 Broadway, corner of John-st.,
Agents of the American Watch Company, of Waltham, Mass.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.
The proprietor of these valuable Springs is now at the Astor House, where he will remain for one week, and will be happy to confer personally with any one wishing information thereto. Inquire at the office of C. L. Mather, Astor House, New-York.
E. W. STEPHENSON.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR
Is invaluable in cases of burns, scalds, sores, skin diseases and rheumatism. Sold by all druggists.
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No. 14 Broadway, New-York.

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For this week contains an unusual combination of attractive features, to wit:

THE MASSACRE OF DEERFIELD. A Ballad of Massachusetts. By Thomas Dunn English. With five magnificent Illustrations.

Also,

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Also,

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Also,

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THE USUAL LOUNGER, COMICALITIES, EDITORIAL, HUMORS OF THE DAY, NEWS OF THE WEEK, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TYNG, WHITTIER, BEECHER, BUTLER, LOWELL, CHEEVER, STOWE.

THE INDEPENDENT,
With a weekly circulation now much larger than that of any religious newspaper in the world, will contain in this week's number, out on THURSDAY, an article entitled

"DUTY FOR THE DAY,"

Or an appeal to Christian men in relation to the Presidential Campaign, by

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The seventh Letter on

SUNDAY SCHOOLS,

By REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.

These articles of Dr. Tyng's are copyrighted.

A NEW POEM,

Entitled "THE SHADOW AND THE LIGHT,"

By JOHN G. WHITTIER.

WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, ESQ.,

Contributes a new and characteristic article, entitled,

"THE DEFENDANT FUNGUS,"

Containing a truthful description of a certain municipal combination of Engine House and Temple of Justice, in the northeast corner of the Park.

Reminiscences of Chief Justice Oakley—The Defendant progresses from summons to execution—Fungus on Commercial Law and the Judiciary.

This is the fourth of the occasional series of sketches of City life and topics written by Mr. Butler for the INDEPENDENT, and secured by copyright exclusively to this paper.

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By HENRY WARD BEECHER.

A Commercial Article entitled

A STORY OF THE PANIC.

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ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY
Are running a daily express to New-Orleans, all rail, through in 3½ days.
MARK YOUR GOODS "84 HOUR EXPRESS."
Declare the value of contents of packages at time of shipment, and our charge will cover all risk.
The Company's wagons will call for goods in any part of the City.
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For information as to rates, routes, time, &c., apply to JOHN HOEY, at our office, No. 59 Broadway.
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY.

PURE WATER.—TO MANUFACTURERS AND the public generally our new CARBON FILTER will be found invaluable.
UNITED STATES CARBON-FILTER COMPANY,
No. 164 Broadway, New-York.

NEW BOOKS.
SOUTH AND NORTH;
OR,
IMPRESSIONS RECEIVED DURING A TRIP TO CUBA AND THE SOUTH.
By John S. C. Abbott.
1 vol., 12mo, 352 pages. Price $1.
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The very best book on Slavery the issued. Sound, judicious, kind, Christian, and most timely and faithful. * * * The author rehearses in a graphic way the measures of violence which "Southern Aggression" has of late so systematically pursued; and, while condemning the crazy zeal of John Brown, he shows that his heroic self-denial for the oppressed puts to shame the coward fury of the South for oppression. Yet the tone of the book, while candid, frank and manly, is always kind and gentlemanly; Not sectional, but fraternal; not partisan, but Christian. He points the South to the simple remedy for existing evils, by substituting wages for the lash, free labor for coerced toil.
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Its animated descriptions, and the frankness and cordiality of its tone, are adapted to give it a favorable reception, even with readers who differ most widely from him in opinion. * * * * * *
The topics to which this volume is devoted, and the spirit in which they are discussed, though they may arouse a tempest of opposition from those who regard silence as the only guaranty of safety, will secure it a wide circulation among
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From the Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy.
It is a contemptible Abolition production, written in a very readable style, and well calculated to taint the minds of the young.
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It furnishes valuable information on the questions which now agitate our country.
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His impressions are such as would be derived by any honest, fair-minded Northern man. It is warm, earnest, eloquent.
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ABBEY & ABBOT, Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st., N. Y.

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PARTS I. AND II. OF
CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE.
Price of each part 15 cents.
And to-morrow, Thursday, March 15, will be published PART III.
Price 15 cents, of this most magnificently Illustrated FAMILY BIBLE ever issued from the Press.
CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN, No. 37 Park-row,
And all Booksellers.
Parts I., II. and III. will be forwarded on receipt of 45 cents free by mail.

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HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE.
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Have now in store, and are receiving by every fresh arrival, a large and varied assortment of
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Comprising in part,
French and Chinese Fans, Hair Nets, and Headdresses, Fancy Hair Pins and Combs, Belt Clasps, Buckles and Slides, Paris Dress Buttons, Garters, Watch Guards, Steel and Gilt Jewelry, Brushes, Pen-holders, Accordeons, &c.,
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OUR HEALTH SHOULD BE CARED FOR.
Purgative medicines, when properly prepared, and used according to the intensity of the disease, will not only cure inflammatory and painful affections generally, always more or less relieve, but debility is never induced. The bowels being cleansed, the digestive functions are greatly improved, and the patient, so far from being weakened, is nourished, supported and strengthened.
Thus, while Brandreth's Pills surely cure Rheumatism, Colds, Diphtheria and Painful Affections generally, they never injure. When the severity of the disease is past, after a few days the patient gets well. He is not struck down by other and more formidable symptoms, which too often are the result of the iodine, the colchicum, or the other remedies which have been employed. And, alas, the doctors are here generally at a loss, and the patient dies in the greatest agony. These results never take place when Brandreth's Pills are used. Millions of persons cured testify to their entire safety.
Brandreth's Pills and their concentration, the Life Addition Pills, are sold at No. 294 Canal-st., No. 4 Union-square, and by all druggists. Price 25 cents and 50 cents per box. B. BRANDRETH.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR
PILES! PILES! PILES! PILES!
Orange, N. J., Oct. 29, 1859.
Dr. Witmer: This is to certify that for the last five years I have been almost constantly afflicted with Piles and Falling of the Bowels, and at times unable to attend to business, or even to walk. I had tried medicines of all descriptions that were recommended to me, but without relief or benefit. I was recommended by Mr. Burton to try Dr. Witmer's medicine. I called upon the agent: he referred to Mr. Bentley, No. 113 East 31st-st., New-York, and to Mr. Rodgers, No. 128 Front-st., New-York, and by their recommendation I was induced to try it. I used the medicine as directed, and in four weeks from the time I commenced using it I was cured from pains, and well of the disease, and I remain so to this day, and it is now six months since I was cured, and no return of the disease. I therefore, as an act of humanity, recommend it to the public.
Yours respectfully, WM. C. HAMILTON.
Dépôt for the sale of DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY, No. 158 Bowery, New-York. The medicine can be sent to any part of the United States.

REYNOLDS' GOUT AND RHEUMATIC SPECIFIC.
A gentleman who had for more than twenty years suffered most severely by attacks of Gout, of three and six months continuance, which crippled and debilitated a good constitution, at length most happily found his grand desideratum in a compound that effectually and speedily subdued the most violent paroxysm of Gout or Rheumatism by safely and mildly evacuating the offending cause. After succeeding in very much improving his general health, and in a great degree recovering the strength and use of his limbs, and witnessing its like good effects on some hundreds, both male and female, he, several years since, was induced to make it public and invite his brethren in affliction, who, like himself, have for years rejected medicine, to try this, and they will be most agreeably surprised.
For sale by CARLE & STRONG, Druggists, No. 153 Water-st., corner Maiden-lane; J. HORSEY & SON, No. 84 Maiden-lane; S. NEWBY, No. 102 Front-st., New-York; E. HARNER, corner Chestnut and Broad sts., Philadelphia; J. TUCKER, Mobile; and the Proprietor, Mr. T. REYNOLDS, Enfield, Middlesex, England.

ELECTRIC OIL.
The cures made by Prof. De Grath, with his "ELECTRIC OIL," are so near miraculous as to resemble the famed Scripture accounts of similar cures in ancient times by the anointing with oil, and these cures are so wonderful and instantaneous, satisfactory and mitigating of human ill, as to call upon public functionaries, and those having charge of public institutions for the sick and suffering, to look well into the well-attested merits, the simple efficacy, of this "Electric Oil."
Prof. DE GRATH, therefore, has deposited $100 with the Mayor, the same to be forfeited if the "Electric Oil," sold at Philadelphia, fails to cure a single case of rheumatism, or pains in the back, or limbs, piles, sores or burns, fever sores, ulcers, caked breast, sore nipples, bronchial affections, swelled glands, felons, stiffness in the joints, sprains, bruises, sores on man or beast, or scratches and splints on horses; also, deafness.
Price, 25 cents; 50 cents; and $1 per bottle.
For sale by BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, and all druggists and Dealers.
Dépôt, Philadelphia, Penn.

P. P. P.
PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTERS.
THEY IMPART STRENGTH; THEY ANNIHILATE PAIN.
Park's Patent Porous Prickly Plasters Are Sold By All Dealers From 1 to 3½ Dimes. These delightful Plasters yield readily to the motion of the body, absorb perspiration and throw off all the offensive coagulated impurities of the system. They should be used for all Chronic Pains, Faintness, Dyspepsia, Colds, Consumption, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, etc. They retain their active properties when other Plasters are useless, and *where applied pain cannot exist*. Every family should have them. One size on cloth, three sizes on leather. Samples sent by mail, on receipt of 25 cents.
BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park-row, N. Y.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS' CELEBRATED VEGETABLE MEDICINES.
Imperial Wine Bitters—For incipient consumption, weak lungs, indigestion, dyspepsia, general debility, nervousness, and as a general tonic, are unsurpassed.
Imperial Gin Bitters—For diseases of the kidneys, bladder, and urinary organs, and for female obstructions.
Brandy Cathartic—For liver complaint, costiveness, Dyspepsia, and all cases where a cathartic is required.
Vegetable Cathartic Syrup—For infants, children, and delicate females; a perfect substitute for calomel, delicious to the taste and entirely innocent and harmless in its operations.
CHARLES WIDDEFIELD & CO., Proprietors, Nos. 649 and 651 Broadway, New-York.

TRY CLARK'S SYRUP, THE GREAT Blood Purifier for Weakness.
Try CLARK'S SYRUP, the Great Blood Purifier for Dyspepsia.
Try CLARK'S SYRUP, for any Delicate Female.
BARNES & PARK, and F. C. WELLS & CO., Wholesale.
CHAS. H. RING, No. 173 Broadway, Retail.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.—A series of Lectures on Egypt, her monuments, &c., will be given before the New-York Historical Society, in their Hall in 2d-av., corner of 11th-st. Free to members and persons invited by members. Rev. J. P. Thompson will deliver the second lecture on THURSDAY EVENING, March 15, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Relation of Egyptian Antiquities to our Modern Science of Civilization*, with illustrations from the Abbott collection. FREDERIC DEPEYSTER, Chairman Committee, &c.

GAS FIXTURES, SELLING OFF CHEAP, PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.—The subscribers offer their stock of chandeliers, pendants, brackets, and every article appertaining to the business, at unprecedented low prices. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 85 Leonard-st. P. S.—Will remove to No. 5 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., west of Broadway, soon after May.

TO ALL WHO USE LIQUORS.—I HAVE TO offer Osborn's Cognac Brandy, imported and bottled by John Osborn, Esq. Also, Osborn's Pure Juice Port by John Osborn, Esq. Also, Allsopp's and Bass' East India Wine. On draught, Allsopp's and Bass' East India Tonic Pale Ales, Guinness' Dublin Porter. Samples can be seen at my retail department.
G. E. MENDUM, corner Broadway and Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY and attic, high-basement house No. 61 7th-av., near 20th-st. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A farm containing about thirty-five acres, two miles from Newark, on the road to Elizabeth City, with a good house, farm-house and stables nearly new thereon, and all in good order. Abundance of fruit and shade trees upon the place.

Also, a farm of about ninety acres, situated on the New-Jersey Railroad, one hour's ride from Jersey City.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY AT NEW-BRIGHTON FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Containing about one acre and a quarter of land.

The house—which is large and commodious, containing sixteen rooms; also closets, pantries, store-rooms, &c., with gas throughout; surrounded by shrubbery, shade and fruit trees of the finest varieties—is situated on Richmond Terrace, about three minutes' walk from the ferry landing. On the place are a large stable, bathing and out-houses, a well of the finest water, &c. Terms easy. Further particulars given, and plans shown.

Also, for Sale or Lease—A two-story and attic residence on Richmond Terrace, four minutes' walk from the ferry; contains fourteen rooms, exclusive of closets, store-rooms, &c., with all the modern improvements, and gas throughout. On the place is a conservatory, stable, &c. There is about three-quarters of an acre of land, good well, fruit and shade trees.

Also, to Let or Lease—Two elegant three-story houses, situated on Richmond Terrace, New-Brighton, two minutes' walk from the ferry landing. Hot and cold water and gas throughout. Each house contains fourteen rooms, with closets, store and bath rooms, besides. Good well of water, &c.

Also, to Let—A neat two-story cottage on Franklin-av., New-Brighton, containing nine rooms, &c. Good views of the Kills, and about five minutes' walk from the ferry landing.

Also, for Sale—Several desirable houses on Murray Hill.

Also, for Sale or Lease—A handsome cottage, with two acres of ground, on the Clove Road, about three-quarters of a mile from the Factoryville ferry landing; contains twelve rooms, two-story and attic; well of fine water, also good stable and out-houses. For further particulars apply to A. K. FOSTER & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—The new 3-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 2d-place, 20 feet 1½ inches by 133 feet 5½ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above desirable, both on account of location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Ridgewood water, bath-rooms, marble mantles, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 20 Beaver-st., New-York.

VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The Francis Metallic Life Boat Company being about to close their business, offer for sale their valuable property, near the ferry at Green Point, consisting of a large, two story brick building, about 180x90 feet, with engine room adjoining, the valuable patent rights, dies and machinery for manufacturing the boats. Also, several lots of ground. The whole will be sold together or separate as may be desired. Inquire of MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Treasurer, Nos. 90 and 92 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story, basement and sub-cellar, brown-stone front house, No. 65 1st-place, 25 by 50 feet—lot 25 by 133 feet, 8 inches. Also: The three story, attic, basement and sub-cellar brick house, on the east side of Clinton-st., between President and Carroll sts., 25 by 50 feet—lot 100 feet. These houses are built in a thorough manner, are located in an excellent neighborhood, and have the modern improvements. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 20 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—WATER LOTS in Brooklyn, adjoining the Bridge-st. Ferry, 260 feet fronting on the river, and extending back to John-st. These lots are suitable for general storage business, having a good depth of water alongside the bulkhead, and a pier 200 feet in length directly in front. Also other lots, one, two and three blocks back from the river, suitable for manufactories. Apply to ANDREW H. SANDS, No. 2 Hanover-st.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—FOR SALE—A double frame house, 36x30, containing 15 rooms, substantially built, with slate roof and filled in with brick; eligibly situated on Gates-av., near Ried-av., with 8 to 10 lots. There is a rear two-story building, 32x20, which is adapted for light manufacturing purposes, or can be altered for dwellings. The above property is in a highly improving and salubrious neighborhood, and will be disposed of below its value. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A very desirable three-story high-stoop brick house with brown-stone basement and counter cellar, marble mantles, water, gas, heater, &c., located about a quarter of a mile from City Hall, about 200 yards from Fulton-av. cars, in Fleet-st., adjoining the church, known as No. 41; $2,500 may remain on mortgage. The property must be sold as I am going to the country. Inquire on the premises. W. S. STILWELL.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 15 WEST THIRTY second-st., near 5th-av.; is 25 by 50 feet, with extension 16 feet more; lot full size. The house is four-story, brown-stone front, and has all the conveniences. Can be seen from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M. Possession given immediately. The street is paved with Belgian pavement, and built up with first-class houses only. For terms, &c., apply to J. R. PETERS, No. 82 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS house in Brooklyn, with or without furniture, ten minutes' walk of 3 ferries, in perfect order, with every convenience and good location, for a farm of 60 to 100 acres on Hudson River R.R., or New-York and New-Haven R.R., from 1 to 2 hours of City, access easy and location healthy. Address, with price and full particulars, HUDSON, Box No. 130 N. Y. Times Office.

FOR SALE—A LUMBER YARD CONSISTING OF 10 or 12 lots well located near the East River, south of 25th-st., together with or without the stock of lumber. Will sell a bargain to a cash customer, or would take good paying City property in part payment. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, at the New-York Furnace Co., No. 623 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avenues. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers street.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and under-cellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner, located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 189 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOS. DELAVANTE.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AV., BETWEEN 52d and 53d sts., three first-class three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, high stoop, (one a corner house;) size of houses 20x50; have all modern improvements, and finished in the best manner, by day's work. For further particulars, inquire of GEO. MOUNTJOY, East 52d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT BROWN-STONE mansion house and 14 lots of ground, (being the late residence of Mr. Large,) on Clinton, Union and President sts., South Brooklyn, with stables, green-house, &c.; grounds beautifully laid out. For full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE.—TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—WILL be sold at a bargain, the beautiful four-story brown stone English basement house, (with furniture if desired,) all in perfect order, just painted and papered, and extra well built, with every modern convenience, south side, near 7th-av., being a first-class location and residence. For terms, &c., inquire of J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, BROWN-STONE house, No. 79 West 26th-st., 22 by 54 feet deep: three rooms deep, modern and convenient. Also, a four-story, brown-stone house, No. 18 East 32d-st., 22 by 60 feet deep, in perfect order, with all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 9 College-place.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK PROPERTY—House, stable, and 8 lots, well laid out, and stocked with trees and shrubbery, corner of Gates and Franklin avs., Brooklyn. F. S. HOFFMAN, No. 284 Pearl-st., over Market Bank, New-York. FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A PLOT OF ground on Bergen, near Court st., on north side, 37½ by 100 feet, in a fine situation for any mechanical business. Will be sold low if applied for soon. RICHARD WILLIAMS, Executor, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story, high basement, brown stone houses, on the southwest corner of Lexington-av. and 35th-st.; and one on 35th-st., adjoining. They are first-class, moderate size, and prices according. Inquire on the premises, or of the owner, DAVID H. KNAPP, No. 161 Orchard-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown stone-front houses, with the modern improvements, parlor and hall doors and stairs black walnut, front blinds mahogany, and one of the best sites on Murray Hill, No 49 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises.

CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The Church corner of Stanton and Forsyth sts., a substantial brick building, in perfect order, on a lot 50x80. Apply to DAVID PEARSON, No. 39 1st av., ALEX. McKENZIE, No. 1 Tompkins Market; or THOS. DENHOLM, No. 384 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW FOUR-STORY FIRST-class brown-stone house and lot, No. 48 West 21st-st., full size, built in the most substantial manner. For particulars, inquire on the premises, between 5th and 6th avs. House nearly completed.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE ON THE SOUTH side of 10th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., containing every convenience, and finely located. Terms easy. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A COTTAGE house with extension for dining-room and kitchen, No. 76 Adelphi-st., between Myrtle and Park avs.; gas and water introduced; lot 25x100 feet. Price $2,800.

FOR SALE.—THREE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on north side 44th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. Terms easy. Inquire of RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY marble-front building, Nos. 48 and 50 Duane-st.; is a first-class store, suitable for mercantile purposes. To let in whole or in floors. Apply at No. 45 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PLOT OF ABOUT 16 LOTS on Broadway, 110th-st. and 11th av. Will be sold cheap. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-Court.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 20th st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR TO BE IMPROVED—Nos. 103, 105 and 107 Mercer-st., 50x100 feet. Apply to J. H. MAHONY, No. 74 Broadway, up stairs.

FARMS—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, No. 21 Pine-st., New-York.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR COUNTRY houses in all approved and new styles, or made to order complete, perspective views included, as low as $5 each, by J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, 183 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS, FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, IN BROOKLYN.

The subscriber offers for sale:
25 lots of land fronting on Lafayette-av.
20 lots of land fronting on Greene-av.
16 lots of land fronting on Gates-av.
30 lots of land fronting on Houston-av., or Hall-st.
40 lots of land fronting on Prescott-place.

All the above lots are in the immediate vicinity of the churches and best improvements on Clinton and Washington avs., and Fulton-av. Railroad.

Also, 40 lots on Washington and Park avs.

The streets and avenues are all 70 feet, graded and paved, affording the advantages of city and country combined; one and a half miles distant from the ferries, easily accessible by the city railroads. A low rate of taxation and railroad fare, and the introduction of water of unequaled purity, renders Brooklyn one of the most desirable residences in the land.

The whole of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, where good improvements are made.

The lots will be sold under restrictions as to the character of improvements, and afford an opportunity for gentlemen to secure, at moderate expense, desirable residences in one of the most eligible and healthy locations to be obtained.

For maps and further information, apply to FISHER HOWE, No. 160 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY—The handsome suburban residence of Joseph Van Vleck, Esq., on Walton-av., West Morrisania, ¼ of a mile west of Melrose Station, Harlem Railroad; house 40x40, built in the best manner, and filled in with brick; grounds comprise 29½ lots; land high; fine prospect; good water; no nuisances; location healthy; society select, and place altogether desirable. Apply on the premises, or to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE EXTRA-WIDTH THREE-story and basement brick house No. 175 10th-st., situated within a few rods of the Peter Cooper Institute, Bible-House, &c. Size of lot, 32 by 95 feet. The house is in good order, and has all the modern improvements. $10,000 of the purchase-money can lay on mortgage, if desired. Apply on the premises, between the hours of 11 and 3.

FINE HOUSE IN BROOKLYN CHEAP.—The well-built and eligibly situated brick dwelling house No. 63 State-st., Brooklyn, near Henry-st., (mortgage on which has just been foreclosed,) and if applied for in ten days will be sold at a bargain at $5,700, and $5,000 left on mortgage for five years; it cost $8,000 in 1858, and was built by the subscriber. Apply to F. MARQUAND, No. 22 Bond-st., New-York.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two lots easterly side of 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., 45x100 feet; house and lot No. 22 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 22.6x100 feet; lot south side of 54th-st., near 6th-av., 25 feet by half a block; lot north side of 81st-st., near 3d-av., 25x102 feet. For further particulars, inquire (before 1 o'clock) of MOSES DEVOE or GEO. W. DEVOE, Jefferson Market.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 57 West 28th-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.; the house is brick, three story and basement, with extension on rear, court yard in front, and pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood, handy to the 6th-av. cars or Broadway stages. For particulars, inquire of C. L. STEWART, No. 29 West 28th-st., from 4 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 18 East 32d-st., between 5th and Madison avs. The location is unexceptionable, and the house has been overhauled, the parlor story entirely new, the hall and dining-room walls panneled in oil; baths on 2d and 3d stories. The house is open, and can be seen from 9 to 5 P. M. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 9 College-place.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN THREE-STORY brick house No. 58 West 27th-st., near 6th-av., in good order, and possession 1st May; the house is a desirable one, the location good, and the house will be sold cheap. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 9 College-place.

$8,500 CASH—FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—Two handsome three-story high-stoop houses, containing all the late improvements, situated on 48th and 50th sts., vicinity of Broadway and Central Park; terms accommodating. Apply to the owner, No. 201 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST BUILT AND most convenient houses on this island—No. 407 4th-st., Albion-place. Right in all respects. A real home for a large, genteel family. Will be sold cheap; two-thirds can remain on mortgage; balance secured on other property in or near the City. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—IN WASHINGTON-ST., BROOKLYN, near Wall and Fulton ferries, or will be let furnished; 3 story brick, with all the improvements, 35x50; lot 106, let to private family only; also, to let, a cottage on Washington-av. and No. 104 Ryerson-st. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT CONVENIENT to Central Park; the house is new; size 20x42; lot full depth: house is three stories high with high stoop, and is pleasantly located. Only $3,900. Cash required. For particulars, inquire of JOHN A. KINGSLAND, No. 43 Chambers-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON MURRAY-HILL, near 5th-av., the first-class 4-story brown-stone English basement house, No. 46 West 36th-st., 20x65 ft.; planned with especial regard to light and ventilation; with all the modern improvements. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to H. T. GAMAGE, 74 Beaver-st., No. 12.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS—MADISON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE—The eligibly situated lot northwest corner of 30th-st. and Madison-av. If wanted for immediate improvement, the whole of the purchase money can remain. Apply to VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 337 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND SIX LOTS, WITH stable, at Carmansville, five minutes from dépôt, twelve trains a day: has gas, hot and cold water; grounds well laid out, fine shade trees, good view of river; terms easy. Apply to W. H. SILLIMAN, Broadway, corner 28th-st.

WHITE-STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE—No. 44 White-st. north side, between Broadway and Church sts.; lot 25x100 feet; house four stories, brick, very substantial. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP OR EXCHANGE—Three three-story and basement brick houses, Nos. 88, 90, and 92 East 32d-st., near Lexington av.; one-half can remain on mortgage, the balance would be taken in merchandise. Apply to the owner, No. 158 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot, No. 34 2d-st., in good order; marble mantels, hot and cold water, &c. Terms easy. Apply to T. McFARLANE, No. 180 10th-st., or on the premises.

PARK-ROW PROPERTY TO RENT—THE second and third stories of the New-York *Express* Building, 25 by 100 feet, and very eligibly located for an auction-room, for which they are now occupied. Apply at the *Express* Counting-room.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A BEAUTIFUL cottage, one block from Fulton-av., filled in with brick; ten rooms; gas, chandeliers, range, grates, piazza in front, and in perfect repair. Inquire on the premises. No. 1 Hanover-place.

TO SELL—VERY CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE FOR other property, several houses and lots, a store, a cotton mill, and 40 acres of land; all in a thriving village on the ocean shore, short distance from New-York. Apply to J. PARK & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick and brown stone basement house, No. 143 West 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.; all modern improvements; block paved with Belgian pavement. Apply to owner on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE, situated three-quarters of a mile from Riverdale station of the Hudson River Railroad, about fifteen miles from Chambers-st. The house contains 10 rooms, with large cellar and attic. Is well built with slate roof, bath room hot and cold water, good furnace, and is a comfortable Winter as well as Summer residence; 7¾ acres of land, part of which is highly cultivated, with every variety of fruit, flowering and evergreen shrubbery. Also, a good barn. Inquire of P. H. & W. WILLIAMS, No. 46 Walker-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT OLD LYME, CONN.—The house is large, built in the best manner, and in perfect order. Carriage-house, barn and other out-buildings thoroughly built, and conveniently arranged; about 20 acres of land attached. The place is in the village, one mile from the railway station and steamboat landing. Four trains daily to New-York; steamboat every evening. The grounds are laid out handsomely with forest, evergreen and fruit trees, grape vines, &c. Apply to D. CHADWICK, Lyme, Conn.

FOR SALE, TO LEASE OR LET—A GOOD frame dwelling-house, in good order, conveniently arranged, with a stable and about 16 lots of ground in garden, at West Farms. A variety of fruit is on the premises. To a purchaser the terms will be easy, or to a good tenant the rent will be low. Also, a good two-story, attic and basement house on Lawrence-st., Manhattanville. Apply to JOS. HUSSON, No. 15 Nassau, corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—2½ MILES FROM the dépôt, an elegant Italian villa, with all the necessary outbuildings and ten acres of land. The house is new, large and furnished with all the modern conveniences, and commands a view of both banks of the river for fifty miles. Stages may be had at the dépôt at all times. Apply to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Dépôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET AT ORANGE, N. J.—A NEAT STORY-and-half house, in Cherry-st., within two minutes' walk of the Junction station. The house has been fresh papered and painted, has 7 rooms and large basement kitchen, and very convenient for a small family. Possession immediately. Rent $225 to the 1st of April, 1861. Inquire in the store No. 281 Pearl-st.

TARRYTOWN.—FOR SALE—A COUNTRY seat and farm, in the above vicinity. Location very pleasant and healthy; views extensive; new cottage-house and seventy acres of first-rate land; well watered; good orchard and some woodland. Terms low and accommodating. This is a fine chance to secure a large lot of land, in a very desirable neighborhood. Address TARRYTOWN, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

TO RENT IN RAHWAY, N. J.—A HOUSE and barn, in good order, with large lot, fine shade trees; also, apple and peach, fine grapes, strawberries, currants, &c., located in the best part of the town. There is no place within the same distance of New-York that can be rented for one-third more, that has the conveniences this has; rent, $220. Address C. W. WELLS, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA—RENTS from $150 to $700; steamboat *Mattano* leaves Fulton Market-slip at 9 o'clock, A. M., 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M. For particulars, apply to R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st., or to R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT DOBBS' Ferry; house, carriage-house, gas-house, and improved portion, say 3 to 4 acres, to suit purchasers, will be sold very cheap. This is the best bargain offered on the river bank; is 200 yards from station. For full particulars apply to M. K. COUZENS No. 51 Liberty-st.

SING SING, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A very pleasant and desirable residence, consisting of three acres of land, a house nearly new, containing 8 rooms, barn, out-houses, choice fruits, &c.; a rare opportunity; will be sold low. Address S. D., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

With a lot containing from 2 to 15 acres of fine land, ornamented with forest and fruit trees, on a beautiful location, commanding an extensive view of surrounding country and the City of New-York. The premises are situated in the west part of the flourishing town of Orange, one mile from the dépôt, and adjoining the residence of Andrew P. Pallot, Esq. The dwelling is two-story, new and of large dimensions, 45x55, built on the most approved plan, with piazzas on three sides, and finished in the best manner. It contains 13 rooms, besides bath-room and conservatory, with a fine attic and a good cellar under the whole. It is completed with all the modern fixtures, range, pipes for gas, and hot and cold water throughout, with an excellent well of water conducted into the dwelling. Outside improvements complete. Inquire of CHAS. CONDIT, No. 170 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or CALEB CONDIT, near the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEWBURGH FOR SALE OR TO RENT—30 acres of land, being a part of the premises owned and occupied by W. P. C. Smith. The view of the Hudson and Highlands, as seen from the premises, is unsurpassed for beauty by any site on the river. The ground is well stocked with grapes, strawberries and raspberries, and also good kitchen garden; on the premises are a great variety of choice fruit trees in a thrifty and healthy condition. Also, many fine ornamental trees about the house. The buildings and premises generally are in good order, well suited for a gentleman's residence. The whole of the land or any part of it will be let or sold with the building. For particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE AT NORWALK, CONN.—A NEAT cottage house of ten rooms, (can be lighted with gas,) with barn and other out-buildings, all new and in the immediate vicinity of the churches and schools, and but five minutes walk of Danbury and Norwalk Railroad Dépôt. Said property has a front of 90 feet on Union Park by 235 depth and is well stocked with fruit trees, vines, shrubbery, &c. More land adjoining may also be had at a reasonable price, if desired. All trains on the New-York and New-Haven road stop at Norwalk. Price $4,600. For further particulars inquire of the owner, JOHN ELWOOD, builder, at R. H. Winslow's, Westport, Conn., or of SHUBAEL ELWOOD, at Norwalk, Conn.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED IN ORANGE, N. J.—The advertiser is ready to buy a respectable place in Orange County, or immediate vicinity, of 8 acres or upwards; the improvements must be a comfortable house, large, with all necessary out buildings, in good order, plenty of fruit and shade, of forest trees preferred, with woodland enough for current family use; there must be a garden cultivated, with fruits large and small, an asparagus and strawberry bed, &c., and a stream of living water through the place desirable. Parties having such property for sale will address FIDES, Box No. 109 *Times* Office, giving price and terms, and directions in what manner to examine the same promptly.

COUNTRY SEAT—TO LET, FURNISHED, or for sale, the country seat of J. T. Headley, situated on the banks of the Hudson, two miles below Newburgh. The house is Gothic, and was designed by the late Mr. Downing; it has all the modern improvements—water, &c. There are over thirteen acres of ground attached, with good vegetable garden, fruit trees, &c.; 100 grape vines in full bearing. The view, embracing Newburgh Bay and the Highlands, cannot be surpassed on the Hudson. Apply to WM. C. RUSSELL, No. 24 Pine-st., or Judge MONELL, Newburgh.

FOR SALE AT NEW-BRUNSWICK—A handsome country residence containing 4½ acres of land; the place is beautifully situated, commanding a splendid view of the Raritan and surrounding country; the house is handsome and spacious, and contains all the conveniences; fine out-buildings of every description. The grounds are tastefully laid out; fine vegetable garden; plenty of fruit. The place is situated about one mile from the railroad dépôt; nine trains daily. For full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDING House at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the dépôt and steamboat landing. The house and out-buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to THOS B. CODDINGTON, No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm, situated at Rye, Westchester County, two miles N. W. from Rye Dépôt, in an improving and desirable neighborhood, on the White Plains Road. There are 96 acres of land, in orchard, meadow and woodland, a large vegetable garden, well cultivated, and with fruits and flowers in abundance. The buildings are all new, and consist of two dwelling-houses, a large barn, cattle stables, and other outbuildings. There are eight head of fine stock, which, with farming implements, fixtures, crops, &c., will be included in the sale of the place, and all at a bargain, if applied for soon, to HANSON K. CORNING, No. 84 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AT West Farms, three miles from Harlem Bridge, with 15 acres of land, under a high state of cultivation; also, 5 acres of salt meadow. The house is two-story and basement, 46 by 50, contains stationary wash-tray, heaters, water closets, bath-room. There is fruit of all kinds, and outbuildings in perfect order; also, ice-house. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, on the premises; or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No 3 Pine-st.; or CHAS. L. HART, 3d-av., between 83d and 84th sts.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT near Rye dépôt, Westchester County, containing 72 acres, with fine garden and orchard. The dwelling-house is a two-story and attic frame, about 38x40, with wing attached, handsomely situated, well built, and in perfect order. The barns, carriage-house, stables, ice-house, &c., are all nearly new, and conveniently arranged. Also, a small place, about 5 acres, with two dwellings, near Hart's Corner, on the Harlem Railroad. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH CONN., 1½ miles from the dépôt, the residence of Wm. Whit, Esq., containing 12½ acres of land in a high state of cultivation, which will be divided to suit purchasers. The house is 2-story and attic, about 24x40, with wing 18x32, well built and in good order, handsomely situated, with a fine prospect, fine garden, and an abundance of fruits. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A FEW YEARS, at New-Rochelle, near the Neptune House, a beautiful country seat; the house containing 12 rooms, is delightfully situated immediately upon, and commands fine views of, the Sound; the grounds, comprising six acres, are handsomely laid out with flower and kitchen gardens, and stocked with fruit. Also, a coach-house, stable and bathing-house. Within 15 minutes of the cars, three minutes of the steamboat, and one hour of the City; rent $600. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, Pelham.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Situated at Jericho, L. I., near Hicksville dépôt. Trains to and from the City every few hours. This is a very desirable place for any gentleman wishing a beautiful country retreat. On the premises is a fine two-story and attic dwelling, with all the necessary out-buildings; twenty acres of good land, with an abundance of fruit, apples, pears, cherries, &c. &c. For particulars, inquire on the premises, or of D. K. HALL, No. 161 Chatham-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT NEWBURGH.—A new brick house, pleasantly located on the hill, in the suburbs of the village, within ten minutes' walk from the ferry, built and finished in the most thorough manner; supplied throughout with water; has bath-room, heaters, &c.; lot is 100 feet front by 267 feet deep. Also a large number of desirably-located building lots in Newburgh. MOSES ELY, No. 237 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 80 acres of land, lying in the town of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, about 4 miles from Rhinebeck Station and 2 miles from Stattsburgh. This place has a fine view of the Hudson River and Railroad. It is in good condition, well watered, and has a variety of fruit. For particulars, apply to RICHARD SHULTS, on the premises, or to JAMES BOWERS, of Yonkers.

HYDE PARK.—FOR SALE AT HYDE PARK, on the Hudson, a plot of about 90 acres, located on the beautiful plain near Messrs. Jas. Boorman, D. B. Fuller, D. S. Wheeler, Borell, Langdon, and others, extending from the post road to the river. The plot was selected by a gentleman on which to erect his house for country residence. Having changed his plans, he now offers it for sale at about $250 per acre. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

BUILDING SITE AND PEACH-ORCHARD FOR SALE.—A very beautiful site of about 6 acres, sloping towards the sea, on the south side of Staten Island, with over 500 peach trees. The situation is healthy, near the Staten Island Railroad, and only about 9 miles from Vanderbilt's landing. Good sea-bathing privileges. Price $450 per acre. Inquire of H. BRACE, No. 123 Broadway, New York.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, ON THE EAST River, several beautiful cottages, varying in size from eight to fifteen rooms; are in complete order; rents from $200 to $600 per annum; the locations for attractions and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For further particulars apply to GILBERT HOPKINS, office No. 37 Fulton-st., second floor, from 11 to 12½ o'clock; or at Ravenswood.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER OR LONGER, IN Southport, Conn., two hours' ride on New-Haven Railroad, and ten minutes' walk from dépôt, a neatly-furnished cottage containing ten rooms, with about an acre of land. It is situated close to Long Island Sound—good bathing, &c. For particulars, apply to A. BULKLEY, No. 27 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE.—COUNTRY SEAT NEAR FORDham for sale.—The residence of the late James Bathgate, situate a short distance from the Railroad dépôt, on the road leading to High Bridge. The homestead and about 20 acres of land handsomely laid out and well shaded. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, in the City of Elizabeth, N. J., within two minutes' walk of the railroad station; lot 82x200 feet; house modern, and in complete order; trains every hour; terms easy. Inquire of A. G. CRANE, No. 50 William-st., New-York, or of J. B. MERTON, No. 156 Broad-st., Elizabeth.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL VILLA ON THE banks of the Hudson, 45 minutes from Chambers-st.; gothic house, containing 12 rooms in complete order, water and gas throughout, and surrounded by fine old shade trees. Also, good garden, stable and carriage-house. P. H. & W. WILLIAMS, No. 46 Walker-st.

PEEKSKILL REAL ESTATE.—J. B. MILLS, Civil Engineer, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Peekskill, offers for sale desirable country residences, villa sites, farms and good village residences and property. Refer to Judge Nelson, George P. Nelson, Esq., No. 70 Wall-st., Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF 25 acres, 1½ miles north from dépôt at Sing Sing, with fine new house, carriage and ice house; water throughout, fish-pond, fine river view 10 minutes off, a great variety of fruit. Apply to W. H. BROWN, Custom-house, or J. W. OGDEN, 11th-av. and 29th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—IN GREENWICH, Conn., 30 miles on the N. H. R. R., near the dépôt, a nice country residence, with one acre of ground, carriage house, &c. Contains 10 rooms. Will let it furnished for $500, or unfurnished $350. Address or apply to J. M. BOWEN, No. 43 Maiden-lane.

ORANGE, N. J.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS A choice cottage residence, with several acres of land, new and in excellent order, near the village, for sale cheap. JOSEPH B. LINDSLEY, Main-st. near Brick Church.

FOR SALE—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A DESIRABLE country residence; a large and commodious house; with orchard, large garden, fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises, near the dépôt.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ON HUDSON RIVER, YONKERS, a large, fine-style, double-walled brick and stuccoed house, 38x50, containing 17 rooms, including elegant parlors, dining-room 15 feet wide hall, convenient chambers, and plenty of pantries and closets, &c.; 2 bathrooms, up stairs, always supplied with cold and hot water, from a pure, unfailing spring belonging to the property; nearly 2 acres of improved grounds, with large native oaks, evergreens, fruit, shrubbery, terraces, &c. View of the river for 30 miles, which can never be obstructed; five minutes from railroad station. Inquire soon, of Z. PLATT, No. 98 Broadway, Room No. 9. Also, a first rate family horse, Morgan.

A HOUSE IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, THREE minutes' from dépôt; lot, 38x115; house contains 14 rooms, gas, water, bath-room, etc.; will be sold cheap to a cash purchaser, or exchanged for New-York property, or good stocks. Apply to CHAS. E. MORTON, No. 34½ Pine-st., room No. 9.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY FROM the 1st of May, ready-furnished, convenient, in a healthy and pleasant situation, large garden, &c. For further particulars, address E. S., Box No. 45 Northampton, Mass.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT of 36 acres, with good dwelling, barn, carriage-house, fruit, etc., 10 miles from the City; good view and pleasant neighborhood; also, several small places for sale. CHAS. A. SHERMAN, No. 229 Broadway, room No. 37.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let, Loans negotiated, &c. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

A. K. FOSTER & CO., REAL ESTATE AGENTS, No. 11 PINE-ST., New-York.
ABEL K. FOSTER, LEWIS W. SLOAT, EDW. H. FOSTER.
REAL ESTATE PURCHASED, SOLD, EXCHANGED, leased, or taken charge of, in this City and its vicinity.
Particular attention given to property in New-Jersey and on Staten Island.
Money Borrowed and Loaned on Bond and Mortgage. Insurance effected in the best offices, at the lowest rates.

TIMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO let cheap, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for an Architect's or Engraver's office, or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in Publication Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—HOUSE AND STABLE No. 1 Bond-st., for business purposes; house, with stable, &c., No. 7 Bond-st., near Broadway; No. 165 Lexington-av., and stable corner of 31st-st.; large house and store, northwest corner of 3d-av. and 20th st.; No. 153 West 24th-st.; modern house; No. 107 East 27th-st., modern; No. 141 East 50th-st., modern; No. 89 East 31st st., modern; No. 48 Crosby-st.; No. 143½ East 47th-st.; No. 172 Thompson-st., rear house; No. 298 West 14th-st.; 8 lots and 4 houses, 57th-st. and 1st-av. Inquire at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock; or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FACTORY AND DWELLING TO LET OR lease at a low rent, situated No. 254 and 256 West 27th-st., near 9th-av.; the front building is 50 feet front by 36 deep, four stories and basement, with an extension building on first floor, formerly used as an engine room; rear building, 25x50 feet, with stalls for four horses, large gateway to the rear; part of the front building is fitted up as a dwelling, with modern improvements, and occupied as a residence by the proprietor; the whole will be leased as it is, or will be altered to suit a good tenant. Apply on premises.

TO LET—FOR THREE YEARS—THE STORES and dwellings, No. 414 and 416 4th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.; rent, $900 each; also, the dwelling, part of No. 418 4th-av., well calculated for a boarding-house, having a private entrance in 30th-st., and containing 19 rooms; rent, $900; also, the three-story and basement brown-stone front house, No. 50 East 30th-st.; rent, $650. Inquire of F. BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av., before 10 A. M., or after 4 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE HOUSE, No. 108 Bleecker-st., near Greene-st.; a very desirable location for a boarding-house; if required for business purposes alterations will be made to suit the tenant; the house can be seen from 3 to 4 o'clock, P. M. Inquire of F. BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av., before 10 A. M., or after 4 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN CLINTON-ST., BROOKLYN, TO LET—Convenient to Wall and South Ferries; will sell at a discount part of the furniture and the balance taken out in board by one person. Any one in want of a handsomely furnished horse on favorable terms, will address F. L., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, supplied with all modern conveniences, on second floor, may be obtained, with or without partial board, in the house of a private family, located between 8th and 12th sts., near Broadway, by a single gentleman; no other boarders taken; references required. Address, with name, L. T. S., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., (with 2 lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c., apply to C. R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

TO DENTISTS.—TO LET OR LEASE, THE second and third stories of building No. 151 Bowery, corner Broome-st.; has been occupied for a Daguerian gallery and dentist's establishment for the last five years; it is as good a stand for a good dentist as there is in the City. Inquire of WM. SIMPSON, No. 181 Bowery.

TO LET—TO A FAMILY OF TWO OR THREE adults, the third floor of house No. 28 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of four rooms, with gas, hot and cold water, bath, &c., suitable for housekeeping. House, occupied by owner, can be seen afternoon or evening. Possession middle of April, if desired.

TO LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 178 NINTH-AV., with a good dry basement and vault connected; the store has an iron front, with large plate-glass lights and rolling iron shutters. Location very desirable. Rent moderate. Apply to JAMES N. WELLS, No. 182 9th-av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A HANDSOME HIGH stoop house in 10th-st., near St. Marks' Church, furnished or unfurnished; size of house 25x60; contains all the modern improvements, and location unexceptionable. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Buildings, Pine-st.

TO LET—AT DOBBS' FERRY, TWO ACRES, within three minutes' walk of the dépôt. Frame house, containing ten rooms, in good condition. Fruit, grapes, currants, &c.; plenty of shade. Will be rented cheap. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, Auctioneer, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE THREE-story attic house No. 22 Bond-st., with all the modern improvements, to let from May 1. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 12 M. Also the store No. 222 Front-st., suitable for the grocery trade. Apply to BYAM K. STEVENS, Jr., No. 195 Water-st.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—The second, third and fourth floors of No. 751 Broadway, west side, near Astor-place. Will be rented together or separately, and altered to suit tenants. Possession immediately. For terms, apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 163 EAST 35TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs.; will be put in good order, and has the modern improvements. Rent $500. Also, No. 35 West 41st-st., near Broadway, in complete order and with modern improvements. Rent $750. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 9 College-place.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 283 Hudson-st., now occupied for a dry goods store, and well adapted for that business, having all necessary fixtures. For further particulars apply to W. H. ROOME, No. 188 West 21st-st.

TO LET ON BROADWAY—ONE-HALF OF Room No. 2, 18 by 48 feet, on the same floor with the "Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank," No. 563 Broadway, next to the corner of Prince-st. Inquire at the "Brevoort Insurance Company," No 70 Wall-st.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for banking, insurance, brokers, railroad companies, shipping, artists, lawyers, &c. Apply on the premises to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 10.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, WITHOUT children, part of house No. 148 West 20th-st., consisting of four rooms on second floor, two on the third and back basement. Apply to ALEX. W. MURRAY, Bible House, Astor-place.

NO. 859 BROADWAY.—TO LET, FOR ONE OR three years, the second floor in the house No. 859 Broadway, unfurnished. The premises are in very good condition. Apply to Prof. D. LAGROIX, second floor, back room, from 9½ to 11 A. M. or 2½ to 3½ P. M.

TO LET.—TWO VERY NEAT BROWNSTONE houses in 20th-st., near 3d-av., containing the modern improvements; rent $600 each; possession of one may be had immediately. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE FINE ENGLISH BASEMENT house, No. 146 13th-st.; will be put in complete repair. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av. Possession as soon as the repairs are completed.

TO LET—THE LARGE BROWN-STONE HOUSE No. 13 Livingston-place, fronting Stuyvesant-square, containing all modern improvements. Ready for occupancy on 1st May next; rent, $1,000. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The first-class three-story high-stoop house No. 119 East 31st-st., with all modern improvements and in perfect order; about 19x50; lot 100; will be sold with or without the furniture. Apply at No. 263 Pearl-st.

TO LET—A FACTORY 46 BY 100, FOUR STORIES and cellar, well lighted, formerly used for a piano-forte factory, situated at Nos. 156 and 158 East 31st-st.; will lease for a term of years. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE NO. 96 East 16th st., opposite St. George's Church, and in the immediate vicinity of Stuyvesant-square; possession on 1st May. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—SITUATED on 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Possession 1st of May or earlier. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 1½ Pine-st.

TO LET.—THE BASEMENT OF THE CHURCH in Mulberry-st., near Grand-st., a good lecture room and two school rooms, will be let low. Apply to WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY STORE, NO. 9 PINE-street, near Broadway, and three lofts, cellar and sub-cellar in No. 7 Pine-st. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., on the premises.

TO LET—A BASEMENT IN THE REAR OF NO. 680 Broadway, suitable for manufacturing, with entrance from the alley. Size of room, 20x60 feet. Rent $200. Apply in the East River Bank.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR STORY HOUSES Nos. 291 and 295 2d-av., between 18th and 19th sts. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av., where cards of admission can be obtained.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE and 13 acres of land, about one mile from Astoria. Apply to E. W. HEWITT, No. 41 Pine-st.

STORE ON GRAND-STREET, TWO DOORS FROM THE BOWERY, TO LET.—The building No. 229 Grand-st., suitable for any kind of business, will be let or leased low to a good tenant. Possession given immediately. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.

TO LET—PART OF THE THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling-house No. 26 Stanton-st., corner of Chrystie, to a small family. Rent $320. Inquire between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

TO LEASE FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS—The desirable three-story house No. 274 West 24th-st. Rent $450. Can be seen from 1 to 5 P. M. Apply to T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET—FOUR LOFTS OF THE MARBLE-front building No. 89 Beekman-st., fronting on Cliff and Beekman. Apply at RUSSELL & ERWIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, on the first floor.

HOUSE TO LET.—THE LARGE COMMODIOUS house, containing the modern improvements, water, gas, &c., No. 550 Greenwich-st., near Charlton-st. Apply to WM. A. MARTIN, No. 60 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET—THE TWO COMMODIOUS STORES Nos. 390 and 392 Washington-st., suitable for wholesale grocers. Apply to JOHNSON & LAZARUS, No. 110 Front-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY store, No. 349 Pearl-st., next to corner of Frankfort-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 112 Forsyth-st., consisting of four rooms on the second floor, two on the third, and back basement. Can be seen from 10 to 5. A small family only desired.

TO LEASE OR LET—THE FRONT AND REAR houses No. 115 Elizabeth-st., between Grand and Broome sts. Could be altered for a store. Rent $750. Inquire of GEO. W. DEAN, No. 265 Bowery.

TO LET—FOR FIVE YEARS, AT $1,200 PER ANNUM—The store and dwelling, No. 211 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.; it is one of the best locations on the 6th av. Inquire of F. BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av., before 10 A. M., or after 4 P. M.

TO LET—THE SHOP REAR OF NO. 393 GREENWICH-st., suitable for a cabinet-maker or carpenter. Rent $175. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house in West 34th-st., splendidly furnished. Apply to CHARLES L. CORNISH, No. 319 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BROWN-STONE store, No. 83 Murray-st. Apply to SALTUS & CO., No. 45 Cliff-st.

WATER FRONT ON HUDSON RIVER TO LEASE.—Lots fronting on Hammond-st., Bank-st., West-st., and 13th av., with bulkhead and water front on the Hudson River to lease, suitable for lumber yards, coal yards, or for manufacturing purposes. Apply to C. S. GROOT, No. 7 Beekman-st.

THREE WORKSHOPS TO LET—EACH 25 feet by 45, with ten windows in each, in rear building No. 208 William-st. House and store No. 204 William st. to let. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 William-st.

OFFICES TO LET—ALSO, ROOMS FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, at No. 55 White-st., 200 feet west of Broadway, or the entire building, 34 feet front, 5 stories and basement; will be let cheap. Apply to DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, 51 and 53 White-st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; large rooms, and engine 1,000 horse power. Also, large lot of machinists' tools for sale.

STORE TO LET.—THE LARGE AND ELEGANTLY fitted up store in Cooper Institute to let, and fixtures for sale; now occupied as a boot and shoe store. Inquire on the premises.

SHOP ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET—At Nos. 84, 86 and 88 Jane-st., between Greenwich and Washington. One room, 34 by 64 feet, well lighted; also, several smaller ones. Inquire of the Engineer.

TO LET—STORE AND CELLAR NO. 872 BROADWAY, corner of 18th-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE FURNISHED three-story and attic brick house No. 60 7th-st., near 2d-av. Can be seen from 10 to 12.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible-House, Astor-place. Also, a suite of three offices fronting on 3d-av.; these offices are all heated without extra charge.

STORE TO LET—NO. 26 FRANKFORT-ST., 90 feet deep; might be used for mechanical business. Apply to E. O. JENKINS, at No. 26 Frankfort st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER ON Canal st., near Broadway, to let by JOHN GANDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

66 FULTON-STREET, CORNER RYDER'S Alley, two upper floors, divided into connecting rooms, to let, whole or separate. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

SCHOOL WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to hire a medium sized house, suitable for a select, first-class female boarding-school, in a pleasant healthy neighborhood, where such an enterprise would be encouraged, within one or two hours' ride of this City. He would also negotiate with any teacher who desires to dispose of the good-will, &c., &c., of a school already established, upon moderate terms. Address Box No. 17 West Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED—A MEDIUM SIZED HOUSE AND LOT. Must be in a good neighborhood, and have the modern improvements. Half or more will be paid in cash, if a bargain is offered, or would rent for a year and then buy, if suited. Address, giving full particulars, A. S., Box No. 1,174 Post-office.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A SMALL HOUSE, containing about six or eight rooms, in a respectable neighborhood, within 15 or 20 minutes walk of Fulton Ferry. Rent not to exceed $250. Address W. W., Box 105 *Times* office, New-York.

WANTED IN YONKERS OR BEDFORD, L. I.—A handsome cottage and garden, for one or more years. Address, stating yearly rent, B. E. A., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

COTTAGE IN COUNTRY WANTED.—A small attic house within an hour's ride from New-York, with garden, shade, &c.; location must be high and healthy; rent not to exceed $200. Address, stating full particulars, J. J. CAMPBELL, 11 Wall-st., Room 4.

FACTORY BUILDING WANTED.—SIZE about 25x60 feet, two stories, suitably lighted to accommodate 50 to 75 hands, without or with engine, of 10 to 20 horse-power. Address, stating the lowest cash price, if for sale, or best terms for a long lease, with full particulars, to Box No. 3,884 Post-office.

WANTED—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF TEN to 30 acres, within one hour of the City. Location must be attractive, having a water view, and a brook or pond on the premises, within one and a half miles of depot. Terms moderate. J. B. BLIVEN, No. 175 Broadway.

OFFICE WANTED.—OFFICE-ROOM WANTED at a moderate rent, below Canal-st. Address MARK, Box No. 111 *Times* Office, stating terms.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN THE HEART of Ontario County, N. Y., half a mile from Clifton Springs, and within a short drive of the beautiful village of Canandaigua, Geneva, and Vienna, and directly on the New-York Central Railroad. It contains 100 acres of choice land, 10 of which are well timbered. The dwelling and out-houses are all in good order, and suited to a genteel farmer. Its close proximity to the growing village of Clifton Springs, where thousands resort annually for hydropathic treatment, and the use of the Sulphur Waters, is fast rendering the land more valuable, and will soon be required for village plots. The place will be sold at a low price, and on favorable terms as to the payments, or will be exchanged for productive property in this City. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st., or THOS. M. TUTHILL, No. 388 Broadway, New-York City.

FARM FOR SALE—OF 118 ACRES, 20 MILES from New-York by the New-Jersey Railroad, and 1¼ miles from the dépôt at Rahway city. Trains leave hourly. The land is high, rolling, well watered and commanding an extensive view of the city and adjacent country. The buildings comprise a two-story dwelling, tenant house, ice-house and all buildings necessary for farm purposes, all in complete order. Inquire of L. M. PERKINS, on the premises, or of J. E. ALLEN, No. 155 Fulton-st.

FARM AT AUCTION.—WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT reserve, by M. THOMAS & SONS, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on TUESDAY, June 20, at 12 o'clock, noon, a superior farm of 184 acres—one of the best in Bucks County, Pa., 26 miles from Philadelphia. It will be divided into three or four small farms, if desired by purchasers. For full description see New-York *Courier and Enquirer*. Terms easy. For further information apply to MAJOR THOMPSON, No. 27 Wooster-st.

FOR SALE—3,000 ACRES OF FARMING LAND, in one tract, adjoining the railroad, in Suffolk County, Long Island; a large portion of superior soil, and 100 acres of which are in a good state of cultivation, suitably divided by substantial post and rail fences; the farm-house is new and commodious, with good and convenient out-buildings; a good supply of excellent water can be obtained on any part of the tract, from 10 to 25 feet below the surface. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY—ONE hour's ride from the City, on the New-Jersey Railroad; 60 acres of good land, mostly under cultivation; good house, large barn and out buildings; is well watered. Price $6,000. Will exchange for property in or near New-York. Terms to suit purchaser. Address E. P. BRIGGS, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF EIGHTY ACRES, ONE mile from the dépôt; on it there are good buildings, choice fruit, wood and water; land, most of it tillable, and location pleasant. Price, $5,500. For further particulars, address BENJAMIN S. REED, Darien dépôt, Conn.

FARM FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—A most beautiful country residence, containing 100 acres; 15 acres wood land; balance under a high state of cultivation, in Westchester County, forty-six miles from this City. Apply to HAINES BROTHERS, Piano-forte manufactory, 2d-av. and 21st-st.

FARMS WANTED IMMEDIATELY FOR cash or exchange in Orange and Westchester counties, Long Island and New-Jersey. Also country residences convenient to the City. To lease, Summer residences; and first-class houses wanted for good tenants. Money to loan on good City property. SANDS & BROTHER, No. 166 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN EXCELLENT fruit and dairy farm, of 157 acres, 30 miles from New-York, *via* New-Haven Railroad; spacious mansion and outbuildings, with view of Sound; fish-pond, choice fruit, &c. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A GRASS FARM OF 200 ACRES, seven miles from Hoboken. A country seat at New-Rochelle, near station, of 27 acres; good fruit—$8,000; terms easy. $8,000 to loan on City property. M. POST, No. 154 Perry-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 39 acres, beautifully situated on the Passaic River, with 600 feet river front; only 1½ miles from Paterson, and 35 minutes' from Jersey City by cars. Fine fishing, boating and bathing. Free and clear. C. BROWN, No. 16 Bond-st.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

MEDICAL.

PROGRESS VERSUS ROUTINE. QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY, Patented Aug. 30, 1859, is the only remedy for consumption and all kinds of coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil. Also, QUERU'S JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, (patented.) To be had of the inventor, No. 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VENEREAL Hospital Practice by M. LARMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c., &c., No. 667 Broadway, upstairs, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Also, Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 7 to 9. As those suffering with Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Leucorrhoea (Whites), Involuntary loss of semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, Impotency, Affection of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, primary or constitutional, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this method to inform them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently, in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into 8 rooms, so that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home through the express and Post-office, as the medicines are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness. Address letter "Box No. 844 New-York Post-office."

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhoea and debility, the results of early abuse, excess or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES [illegible], No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Separate consulting rooms.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Processor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box. No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and 13 Ann-st.

I SENT THE LAST FIVE DOLLARS I POSSESSED in the world to a newspaper "philanthropist" of Charlestown, Mass., to "know how he was cured," and was swindled. Avoid such, and learn of a sufferer who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, and who considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, to publish and circulate 20,000 gratuitously. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs; arranged that patients never meet. Consultation gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

"MEDICAL COMMON SENSE."—DR. E. B. FOOTE, the author of this popular book, has removed to his resident office at Saratoga Springs the 1st of May. Let no one who has a difficult disease of long standing fail to consult him at once. Thousands of supposed incurable cases have been cured by his medicines and electricity. He gives no minerals. He is effecting miraculous cures in this City by his common sense practice. Winter Office No. 546 Broadway, (next door to Dusseldorf Gallery,) New-York. Consultation free. Office hours from 1 to 6 P. M. Invalids at a distance can consult him by letter. His Book will be sent by mail, postage paid, to those who remit $1. Address as above.

DR. R. COBBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. From a long and extended practice of over 20 years in the above specialty, and at his present location, he can safely promise to all who may stand in need of medical or surgical assistance a radical cure, no matter of how long standing. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. See his diploma in his office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chambers.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM.—Designed for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c.; supplying, at the same time, the means of self-cure, by one who has cured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by enclosing a post-paid, addressed, envelope.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, Letters of Credit, or Circular Letters, of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE, 20,000 COPIES, &c.—Headed as above, an Albany quack copies, *verbatim*, and inserts as his own the advertisement of a London charlatan, (see *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*.) Sufferers from nervous debility, or spermatorrhoea, &c., before commencing ANY treatment, inclose one stamp to me, and learn the TRUTH, which "shall make you free" indeed. Truly your friend, WM. J. C. ADAMS, Box No. 176, Charlestown, Mass.

DR. CORBITT, GRADUATE OF THE University of New-York, No. 310 Greenwich, corner of Reade-st., entrance in Reade, is consulted confidentially on private diseases. Recent cases cured in two or three days. Dr. C. having confined his attention to an office practice for 28 years, offers to the afflicted a permanent cure without mercury. A preventive medicine warranted. Open at all hours.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice gratis. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Address No. 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 28 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIJAH B. LOOMIS, late of the City of New-York, printer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of W. D. SALISBURY, No. 16 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1860. WILLIAM D. SALISBURY, CORNELIUS L. EVERITT, Executors. ja11-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS MASTERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at her residence at the Mansion House, Hicks-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated Jan. 3, 1860. HELAN R. MASTERSON, Executrix. ja11-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE KIRTLAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, Jr., No. 3 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1859. WM. CHAUNCEY, LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, Jr., Executors. o5-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LIPPMAN SAMUELS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 69½ First-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the nineteenth day of April next. Dated New-York, Oct. 18, 1859. FANNY SAMUELS, Administratrix. o26-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BRUSH, late of the City of New-York, attorney-at-law, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of B. ACKERMAN & BROTHER, No. 154 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of July next. Dated New-York, Jan. 3, 1860. GILBERT F. ACKERMAN, JAMES H. BRUSH, Executors. law6wW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS H. MORRIS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Starr & Ruggles, No. 35 Wall-st., in he City of New-York, on or before the seventh day oft April next. Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1859. SIDNEY B. MORSE, Administrator. o5-law6mW*

MINERAL OIL.

PURE COAL OIL AT FIFTY CENTS PER gallon, by the barrel of about 40 gallons. Warranted equal to the best in market, equal to Kerosene or any other. Color dark lemon. This is much below the cost, but it is to close the consignment. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

CRUCIBLES—FOR MELTING BRASS AND steel, very superior quality, of all sizes, for sale by WALLACE & BULKLEY, Corner of Albany and Washington sts., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF JOHN CASTREE, ESQ., RECEIVER.

On WEDNESDAY, March 21, At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

2 Bonds Illinois Internal Improvement 6 per cent. Stock	$1,000 each
1 Bond Illinois Internal Improvement Interest	667
1 Bond Illinois Internal Improvement Interest	1,000
1 Bond State of Indiana Wabash 5 per cent. Erie Canal Loan	1,000
1 Bond Indiana Wabash and Erie 5 per cent Special Canal Stock	3,750
3 Bonds Arkansas State Interest, January and July	1,000 each
25 shares Grocers' Fire Insurance Company	50 each
25 shares Citizens' Fire Insurance Company	20 each
25 shares Firemen's Fire Insurance Co.	17 each
100 shares Mechanics' Banking Ass. (each)	12 50

Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, Office No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS, BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF MARGARET TARGEE, DECEASED.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Peter M. Bryson and Edward Devlin, Executors:

$6,000 New-York Central R. 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds, due 1864—convertible from June 15, 1857, to June 15, 1859	$1,000 each
$3,000 New-York Central R. 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds, due 1864—convertible from June 15, 1857, to June 15, 1859	500 each
$1,000 Ohio 6 per cent stock of 1860	1,000 each
20 shares Bank of America	100 each
64 shares East River Bank	25 each
12 shares Market Fire Insurance Company	100 each
12 shares St. Mark's Fire Insurance Co.	25 each

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

17 LOTS ON 9TH AND 10 AVS., 116TH AND 117TH STS., AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, March 15, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange: On 10th-av.—One lot west side, 50.2½ s. 64th-st. On 10th-av. N. E. cor. of 123d-st.—4 lots. 116th-st.—6 lots, south side, 100 feet west 6th-av. 117th-st.—6 lots, north side, 100 feet west 6th-av.—100 feet st.

Also, Executor's sale of 49 shares of the Knickerbocker Ice Company's stock. Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

M. C. EDDY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

CATALOGUE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND VEHICLES, HARNESS, BLANKETS, &c.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr. will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) March 14, at 12 o'clock at salesrooms No. 66 Cedar-st., (opposite the Post-office,) a great variety of new and second-hand vehicles, single and double harness, blankets, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

THIRD GREAT ANNUAL SALE OF OVER 400 OIL PAINTINGS AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY ROOMS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, 14th, THURSDAY, 15th, and FRIDAY, 16th March, at 7 o'clock, each EVENING, in the galleries of the National Academy, in 10th-st., near Broadway, over 400 pictures by the first European and American artists. Many of the European pictures are contributed by the artists themselves, altogether forming probably the most beautiful collection ever presented by us for public sale.

Among American artists are a large and valuable picture by F. E. Church, said to be one of his best works; a large picture by J. F. Kensett, also by R. Gignoux, L. R. Mignot, Jas. M. Hart, Casilear, Wm. Hart, Eastman Johnson, G. L. Brown, S. R. Gifford, A. F. Bellows, Rondell, Geo. C. Lambdin, Philadelphia; Paul Weber, ditto; J. Carlin, W. G. Boardman, G. H. Hall, Geo. Inness, T. H. Matteson, Van Beest, Boutelle, Williamson, D. M. Carter, E. Gay, Wm. H. Brown, Lilly M. Spencer, D. Johnson, G. H. Durrie, Perkins, A. F. Tai Boughton, Cropsey, Thom, and many others. European artists are represented by Geo. Cole, Sidney R. Percy, H. J. Boddington, Wm. Shayer, Sen., Armfield, Walter Williams Herring, Sen., Thos. Earle, E. C. Williams, George Lance, W. Shayer, Jr., Naysmith Robbs of Brussels, Schlesinger, Koek Koek, Verboeckhoven, Ruiz, Meyer, of Bremen; Henriette Ronner, Notterman, M. Dillens Wouters, A. Stache, Van Hamme, Strobel of the Hague, Theo. Frere, Ed. Frere, Lemmens, Lenfont de Mets, Salmon, Seignac, Portois, Jules Noel, Zimmerman, Baron, Remberg, Coutoulier, Montpezat, Hans Hans, Hoeffer, Kuwasegg, and many other great artists. They will be on exhibition one week and two evenings previous to the sale, with catalogue.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ON MADISON-AV., AND DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON 4TH-AV. AND 32d-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 14, 1860, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the first-class 4-story brown-stone front house and lot, No. 124 Madison-av., west side, between 31st and 32d-sts. The house is 24.7x70 feet; finished in a complete manner, with all the modern improvements. 4 valuable lots, with the improvements thereon, situated on the southwest corner of 4th-av and 32d st; also, 5 lots situated on the south-east corner of 4th-av. and 32d-st. A large and valuable lot of land, with the 6 3 story brick cottage houses thereon, situate on the south side of 32d-st., 75 feet east of 4th-av.; the houses are each 16 ft. 5 in. in width, and fronting on a court. Also, adjoining, the fine 3-story brick cottage and lot of land. Also, adjoining, the 4 lots of land, together with the 2-story brick cottage houses thereon; two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. The Parks now in a state of completion, with other improvements on the 4th-av., will greatly enhance the value of this property, and the owner, being about to leave the City, is disposed to close the sale at a point much below the market value. Maps and further particulars can be obtained at the Auctioneer's office, No. 35 Wall-st.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st., will sell, on THURSDAY, March 15, at 11 o'clock, at No. 179 Bleecker-st., the furniture of said house, all made to order for the present owner, by Boudouine, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, splendid pier mirrors, with cornices for windows to match; brocatelle curtains, piano-forte, China and bisque figures, tapestry carpets, valuable oil-paintings, hall-stand and oil-cloth, stair-carpet, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus. In chambers—splendid carved rosewood bedsteads, secretary bookcase, mirror-front wardrobe, Brussels carpet, mirror, hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding of the finest quality. On third floor are French bedsteads, stands and bureaus. In basement, oil cloth, tables, arm chairs, ice-box, China and glass ware. Sale will commence with the basement.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF THE DESIRABLE RESIDENCE NO. 7 BREVOORT-PLACE, (TENTH-STREET,) NEAR BROADWAY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 15, 1860, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Samuel Willets, Esq., Administrator of Addison Vail, deceased, the four-story brick house and lease of lot No. 7 Brevoort-place, (10th-st.,) 175 feet 5 inches west of Broadway. The lease is from Sailors' Snug Harbor, having 5 years unexpired to run from 1st May next, at an annual ground rent of $200, with covenants of renewal for several further terms, or building to be paid for. Lot 25x92 3½. The house contains all the modern improvements. $9,000 can remain on mortgage. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAM S. DUKE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSES ON TENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.

WILLIAM S. DUKE WILL SELL AT auction on WEDNESDAY, March 14, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two 4-story, high stoop houses, Nos 37 and 39 10th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Lots 25.4 by half the block. Houses 25.4x70, three rooms deep, built in the most substantial manner, and completely finished throughout; gas, furnaces, bath-rooms, water-closets, and every convenience appertaining to first-class dwellings. They are now in perfect order, having been occupied by the owners. A liberal amount can remain on mortgage. For further particulars, inquire at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 3 American Exchange Bank.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, AND STANTON-ST., BROOKLYN.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange: ON ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK—The valuable property Nos. 31 and 33, near Canal, occupied as a lumber-yard and stabling. Lots 25x87 6 each. Will rent for $1 000. ON STANTON-ST., BROOKLYN—Two lots, with buildings Nos. 54 and 56, between Tillary and Concord sts. Lots 25x100 each. Will rent for $1,000. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st., New-York. By order of JAMES WELSH, Executor of Wm. Welsh, deceased.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SALE OF FINE MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, 14th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., consisting of landscapes, Winter scenes, interiors, marines, &c., by some of the best modern French artists. A strictly private collection to be sold, as the owner is leaving for Europe. Among them will be found two superb marines by Van Beest; two fine landscapes by Hekking; ten fine do. by B. Hess; also, several fine pictures by E. Soumy, Richard T. Villeers, V. Desjardins, T. Siegrist, R. S. Gifford, A. Ponchon, E. Duval, Thorn, L. Leutz, Diaz and many others. The above are beautifully framed, and will be sold without reserve.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON SIXTY-FIRST-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) March 14, 1860, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the three-story brick house and lot situated on the northerly side of 61st-st., 220 feet east of 1st-av. Lot 20 feet front, 20 feet 2¾ inches rear, by about 90 feet deep on the easterly side and 93 feet on the westerly side. $2,000 can remain on mortgage. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of valuable property on Madison and Rutgers sts., to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of L. Livingston, Esq., referee. Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the southwest corner of 118th-st. and 2d-av.; household furniture consisting of Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, sofas, chairs, bedsteads, &c.; also, a rosewood piano 7-octave.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a prime assortment of Spring goods. Also an invoice of stock goods. Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, March 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st.; also, a large invoice of women's, misses' and children's City-made opera gaiters.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FURNITURE.—HENRY GREEN, Auction Rooms No. 194 William-st., is now ready to receive consignments of furniture, &c., at the store. Also, gives his personal attention to sales at private houses in New-York and Brooklyn. N. B.—All sales settled same day.

AUCTION SALES.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOTEL, BILLIARD AND BAR SALOON, NO. 54 CHATHAM-ST.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell, on FRIDAY, 16th inst., by virtue of a chattel mortgage, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 54 Chatham-st., the entire furniture and fixtures of said house; billiard room, containing in part, three of O'Conner's marble and slate bed billiard tables, cues, balls and appurtenances, three lever English beer pumps, three very costly French-plate mirrors, fine bar counter, decanters, bottles, tumblers, &c.; two very fine clocks; also, five fine oil paintings. Subjects: Adam and Eve, Madonna, St. Jerome, Game Scene and Landscape; fine engravings, Death of Montgomery, Battle of Buena Vista, &c. Also, arm chairs, settees, marble-top tables, oil-cloth, stove and pipe, two large chandeliers. Also, the furniture contained in twenty-four rooms, consisting of bedsteads, bedding, wash-stands, carpeting, tables and oil-cloth, together with all the oil-cloth through the house. Also, two cooking ranges, standing casks, gas metre, pipe, &c., together with a large lot of wines, brandies, gin, whisky, cigars, and various other articles too numerous to mention.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

LOOMIS & GOFF, REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AGENTS, No. 6 Pine-st., and No. 1,126 Broadway, near 34th st. Real estate purchased, sold, exchanged, leased or taken charge of in City or vicinity. Money to loan on bond and mortgage. Insurance effected in the best offices at the lowest rates. Commercial paper negotiated.

A. C. LOOMIS. ROBERT H. GOFF.

We beg leave to refer to Phelps, Dodge & Co., David Wagstaff & Co., Edward P. Clark, Moses Taylor, John Paine, Amos Woodruff, A. Michelbacher, B. C. Wansell.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, &c., issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER, No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

ELECTION NOTICE.

OFFICE MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY, JERSEY CITY, March 10, 1860.

Notice is hereby given that the annual election will be held at the office of the Company in Jersey City, on Monday, the 2d of April next, for the choice of five Directors, in place of Class No. 5, whose term of service will then expire, and of one Director of Class No. 4, to fill a vacancy. The poll will be open from 1 o'clock until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th inst. until the 2d of April next inclusive.

L. N. CONDIT, Secretary.

THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HYPPOLITE DE GOER and JOSEPH RIFFLARD, Plaintiffs, against JAMES G. AITKEN, Defendant—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $880 57, with interest on the sum of $554 63 from the 31st day of January, 1860, and on the sum of $325 94 from the 16th day of February, 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Feb. 16, 1860.

C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, Plaintiff's Att'y.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, on the 6th day of March, 1860.—Dated New-York, March 6, 1860.

C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of THE WASHINGTON ICE COMPANY will be held at the office of said Company, situated on West-st., at the foot of Christopher-st., in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of taking action in relation to increasing the amount of the capital stock of said Company to the sum of forty thousand dollars, and otherwise extending and changing the business thereof by adding two additional Trustees, who, with the present Trustees, shall form the Board of Trustees for the management of the property and business of said Company. Dated, New-York, 18th February, 1860.

RANSOM PARKER, R. G. BONESTEEL, JAMES VAN ETTEN, } Trustees.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	147,000

This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office 153 Bowery, under Mechanics and Traders' Bank. NEW-YORK, March 3, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company and for Inspectors for 1861, will be held on March 13. The polls will be open between 12 and 1 o'clock.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (Eastern Division,) due July 1, 1858, are requested to call at the office of the undersigned; and are notified that the agreement in reference to these Coupons will be carried into effect on and after the 8th inst.

BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON, No. 24 Beaver-st.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 Pine-st., New-York, Feb. 13, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A STOCKHOLDERS' DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable at the Pacific Bank on and after the 15th of March. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst. inclusive.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY will pay a Dividend of Three Dollars per share to the stockholders on demand, at their office No. 60 Wall-st.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 5, 1860.

FROM $5,000 TO $20,000 WANTED—BY A City house, at an interest of 7 per cent. per annum, with an addition of 5 per cent for commission, together, 12 per cent. money taken for one year, or more, and guaranteed to the satisfaction of the loaner. Answer A. & B., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership, under the name, style and firm of SMITH & FORDS, for the manufacturing and selling of fine jewelry, at No. 25 Maiden-lane.

WILLIAM P. SMITH, late of MABIE, SMITH & CO. LORENZO B. FORD, and CHESTER B. FORD, late FORD BROTHERS.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between Henry Farnam, Thomas C. Durant and Charles W. Durant, under the firm name and style of FARNAM & DURANT, has been this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

HENRY FARNAM, THOMAS C. DURANT, C. W. DURANT.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1859.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE partnership between W. H. DAVIS and C. E. DAVIS, at No. 50 Exchange-place, is dissolved this day by consent. W. H. DAVIS will continue the business at the same place and settle the accounts of the late firm.

W. H. DAVIS, C. E. DAVIS.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1860.

NOTICE.—MR. EBEN BARTON IS A PARTNER in our business from this date. The firm name will remain the same.

WM. EDGAR BIRD & CO.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1860.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE PLOW IN SOUTH AMERICA. TO PRACTICAL FARMERS.

A man, possessing a plow and a span of horses, and who understands the management of that agricultural implement, will hear of a Spanish country where his services are required to teach the natives, and where he can obtain handsome remuneration.

Also, a person thoroughly conversant with the culture of TOBACCO in all its branches, and who can bring the necessary testimonials, can learn of a magnificent opening in South America.

Apply at No. 69 Water-st., New-York.

$5,000.—AN ASSOCIATE DESIRED with this amount, in a first class family grocery, up town. For full particulars inquire of KEMPTON, No. 1,092 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE EAST RIVER COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.—The stock, fixtures, machinery and good will of the above establishment for sale; for particulars apply on the premises, No. 55 Lewis-st., or at No. 97 Barclay-st.

G. A. MERWIN, Assignee.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE.—A FIRST-RATE stand for an enterprising man, the old stand of C. S. Belding, No. 190 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, will be disposed of to a good customer at a reasonable price to close an estate. Apply on the premises.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF WOLFGANG HERR and JOSEPH HERR, who arrived in New-York from Liverpool in ship *West Point*, Sept. 22, 1852. If they should be in this City they will please call at New-York *Times* Office and leave their address for their sister FLORA.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. FARE $2 TO ALBANY.

On and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge, 6:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 4:30 P. M.

For White Plains, 2:30 and 5 P. M. For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depot.

For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Depot.

For Millerton, 3 P. M., from 26th-st. Depot.

For Albany, 9 A. M., mail, and 3:30 P. M., express (connecting with N. Y. C. R. R.) Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, 6:40 and 8:30 A. M., 1 and 3:40 P. M. White Plains, 5 and 7:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M.

Croton, 7 A. M. Millerton, 7 A. M.

Albany, 11 A. M., mail, and 4:10 P. M., express train.

The 9 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express train connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroad. Baggage checked for the Mail and Express trains corner White and Centre sts., from 7 to 8:15 A. M., and from 1 to 2:40 P. M.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st. daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:15 and 10:15 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c., *via* steamboat ALICE PRICE. Leave Murray-st. wharf March 1, at 11 A. M., 2d, 12½ P. M.; 3d, 2½ P. M.; 5th, 5 A. M. and 3½ P. M.; 6th 4 P. M.; 7th, 4 P. M.; 8th, 6 A. M.; 9th, 7 A. M.; 10th, 7½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; 12th, 8 A. M.; 13th, 9½ A. M.; 14th, 10½ A. M.; 15th, 12 M. Returning, will leave Red Bank 2½ hours after the boat leaves New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Leave foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 4 and 5:30 P. M. for Piermont and Suffernsl; 5:30 and 9:30 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Suffernsl at 6 50 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., and Piermont 6:30 and 7:35 A. M., and 2:30 and 7:45 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Schraalenburg, Nyack, New-City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4, and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS, Manufacturers of GRAND, SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS. Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway. C. & Sons have been awarded Thirty-five Prize Medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

Also, for sale: MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, For Parlors, Churches, Vestries and Lodges, At Wholesale and Retail. PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM, ESTABLISHED IN 1834. Manufacturer of THE OVER-STRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Manufactory and Warerooms Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st., Near Broadway, New-York. Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

A NEW INSTRUMENT. TRIOLODEON Warerooms, No. 618 Broadway, VAN OECKELEN & DUCKER, Patentees. Highest Testimonials of THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS. Large Silver Medal

1828. T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS. 1828. Established in 1828. Formerly Dubois & Stodart & Dubois, Bacon & Chambers, Bible House, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., opposite the Cooper Institute, New-York.

THE DRIGGS PATENT OR VIOLIN PIANO.—GRANDS, BICHORDS, AND HORIZONTALS, WITH THE OVERSTRUNG BASE.—These pianos have created so great a sensation in the musical world during the past year, that jealous competitors have made it a business to anathematize them, knowing that the principles on which they are made *are the only correct ones*, and that they are daily growing in favor with the intelligent and unprejudiced public. The constant endeavors of unscrupulous competitors to injure the good name of the Driggs piano, by misrepresentations, and the influence of hired agents and tempting commissions to *drummers*, while at the same time they are copying all they dare from them, in order to improve their old instruments made on false and unscientific principles show how formidable a competitor it has become. This constant abuse by the unscrupulous portion of the trade and their agents throughout the country, is the best evidence that these pianos are fast superseding the old style of instruments. The public are invited to call and see them at the office of the Driggs Piano Company, No. 543 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

S. B. DRIGGS, Patentee and Inventor.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES AT REDUCED PRICES.—The undersigned, having been engaged nearly 40 years in the manufacture of piano-fortes, have now for sale some of their very superior instruments, both as regards tone and finish. These instruments are warranted to stand in any climate, and will be sold very cheap for cash. Also, a number of second-hand pianos in good order, very low.

WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of music merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made, PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.

T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, Marble Building corner Grand-st.

BANJO TAUGHT.—BANJO TAUGHT AT THE pupil's residence in New-York or Brooklyn, making the pupil a proficient in a course of lessons, $5. Single lessons 50 cents. Address, G. C. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

ALBERT WEBER'S OVERSTRUNG grand-action iron piano-fortes, unsurpassed in sweetness and power, beauty and durability. Warranted for 3 years. No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright pianos, new and 2d-hand, for sale and hire. Hire allowed on purchase.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Bd'way, a large stock of horizontal and upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.

SAMPSONS & BALDWIN, NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK, Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON. REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON. BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON. OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF-ROUND IRON. ANGLE and T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS. HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU, "BBH" and STITTS. HORSE NAIL-RODS—N and OTHER GOOD BRANDS. PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.

PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 20 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally, or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low price, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IN THE SHOE-STORE OF A. KNOX, No. 273 8th-av., corner of 24th-st., a SUM OF MONEY, which the owner can have by applying as above and paying advertisements.

SHIPPING.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool, by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.: WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION, DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY, BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD, WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHOENIX, UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA, Making together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms. REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. Send or call for circulars.

Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York. TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, March 31 at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage apply to S. M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail April 28.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship ADRIATIC, Capt. Jos. J. COMSTOCK, on the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY, May 8,
SATURDAY, June 2,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, July 14,	TUESDAY, July 31,
SATURDAY, Aug. 25,	TUESDAY, Sept. 11,
SATURDAY, Oct. 6,	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.

The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world, for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., or to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TUCKER & MORGAN.

Agents at Havre, Messrs. WHITLOCK & PUNNETT.

Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, No. 13 Faubourg Montmartre.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

The new and first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad for Richmond and Petersburgh.

Freight to Norfolk, six cents per foot; to Petersburgh, eight cents per foot, and proportionate rates.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE. [Leaving every twenty days from each port. Steamship QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.

This well known and splendid steamer will leave for the above port on THURSDAY, March 15, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board, on presentation of clearance. Freight received on the 11th inst. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang, ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Millar, ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson, AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch, SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 29.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 14.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wed'day, March 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 28.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 4.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wedn'day, April 11.
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'ay, April 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA—FOR LIVERPOOL—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers, on WEDNESDAY next, 14th inst.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

The ASIA will sail 28th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 3 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, March 17, at 12 o'clock, M., FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON, Taking passengers for LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, At the following rates: First cabin, $100; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35. For freight or passage apply to GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL, PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD, Will leave Pier No. 12 North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.

These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JOHN A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., THURSDAY, March 15, at 3 P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans $39 75; Mobile, $35; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville $27 75; Knoxville $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Montgomery, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta $21; Macon, $21; Augusta, $17 50, including omnibus fare in Savannah. Baggage checked free to all the above points, also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight, 10 cents per foot. Insurance, one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200.

The MOUNT VERNON will succeed on SATURDAY, March 17. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.

The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.

Passage to Norfolk (stateroom and meals included) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOMAS LYON, will leave on WEDNESDAY, March 14, at 12 M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway, SAM'L L. MITCHILL & SON.

Baggage checked to all the above points.

FOR WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTICELLO, E. N. GAGER, Commander, will leave pier No. 12 North River, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Passage, including stateroom and fare, $7 50.

Freight 8 cents per foot and proportionate rates.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES VISITING EUROPE.—Facilities for securing responsible couriers and traveling servants. Couriers and Traveling Servants' Society, (composed of respectable men of different nations,) established in 1851, and enrolled according to act of Parliament. "The safest plan is to apply to the Secretary of the Society, No. 12 Bury-st., St. James', London, as all the couriers of that Society are competent and trustworthy."—*Editor Bradshaw's Guide.*

STEAMBOATS.

MARCH, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT Captain H. B. Parker, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, March 9..3½ P. M.	Friday, March 9.....8 A. M.
Saturday, March 10 4 P. M.	Monday, Mch. 12. 8½ A. M.
Tuesday, March 13 12 M.	Wed'day, Mch. 14 9½ A. M.
Thursday, March 15 10 A. M.	Thursday, Mch. 15 1½ P. M.
Friday, March 16..11 A. M.	Friday, March 16..2½ P. M.
Saturday, March 17 2 P. M.	Monday, March 19 1½ P. M.
Tuesday, March 20..2 P. M.	Wed day, March 21. 7 A. M.
Wed day, Mch. 21. 2½ P. M.	Thursday, Mch. 22 7½ A. M.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN BY THE steamer ELM CITY, from Peck-slip, Pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and CHAMPION at 8 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZER'S. MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. $4 per bag, 160 pounds. $50 per ton, 2,000 pounds. GUANO, BONE SAWINGS, &c., &c, AT MAPES' AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AND SEED WAREHOUSE, Nos. 126 and 128 Nassau-st. and No. 11 Beekman-st., N. Y.

PERUVIAN GUANO NO. 1. SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, Bone Dust, &c., for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at lowest market price. Send for a circular. A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND MILITARY CONCERT UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, On WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 14, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

PROGRAMME. PART FIRST.

1. Grand Overture............Rossini. SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
2. Anna, Quickstep............Grafulla. Introducing the SEVENTH REGIMENT DRUM CORPS.
3. Song, "There is a Flower that Bloometh"..Wallace. Mr. ERNEST PERRING.
4. Fantasia, "Souvenir de Bellini"........Schreiber. Cornet a Piston, Mr. LOUIS SCHREIBER.
5. Song, "The Flag of our Union"..........Wallace. Mr. J. R. THOMAS.

SECOND PART.

6. Aria Finale, "Torquato Tasso".........Donizetti. Baritone Obligato, FRANCIS X. DILLER.
7. Song, "Mary May".......................Perring. Mr. PERRING.
8. Fantasia, "Katy Darling"...............Schreiber. Cornet a Piston Mr. SCHREIBER.
9. Song, "Simon the Cellarer"..............Hatton. Mr. THOMAS.
10. Quickstep, "Attila"......................Verdi. SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

Musical Conductor..............Mr. C. S. GRAFULLA.

Tickets 50 cents each; to be had at the Library, the Broadway music stores, and a limited number at the door during the evening.

Amphitheatre tickets 25 cents; to be had at the Library, and at the door on 14th-st.

Doors open at 7; concert at 8 o'clock.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 7. To commence at 7½. EIGHTH WEEK!! and still INCREASING IN ATTRACTION!!! THE GREAT HIT OF 1860.

ISHERWOOD'S Beautiful and Lifelike Scenery. STOEPEL'S Exquisite and Stirring Music, and the following GREAT CAST, including MR. LESTER WALLACK, MR. BROUGHAM, MR. WALCOT, MR. DYOTT, MRS. HOEY, MRS. VERNON, MISS MARY GANNON, MRS. WALCOT, MISS MORANT, In their great ORIGINAL CHARACTERS, Aided by MR. YOUNG, MR. LEVERE, MR. PARSLOE, &c., &c., EVERY NIGHT In the ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

No free admission except the Press.

Box Book open two weeks in advance.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

WEDNESDAY, March 14, 1860. AFTERNOON, at 2½—EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

LAST DAY BUT THREE OF BOURCICAULT'S OCTOROON! between the first and second acts of which will appear upon the stage, that PROFOUNDEST OF NATURE'S MYSTERIES, THE WHAT IS IT? THE WHAT IS IT? THE WHAT IS IT? CONNECTING LINK BETWEEN MAN AND MONKEY CONNECTING LINK BETWEEN MAN AND MONKEY CONNECTING LINK BETWEEN MAN AND MONKEY Looks like a Man! Acts like a Monkey! Looks like a Man! Acts like a Monkey! Looks like a Man! Acts like a Monkey! BUT CAN'T TALK! BUT CAN'T TALK! BUT CAN'T TALK!

Here are, also, those novelties of the age, the Sea Lion, Grizzly Bear, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Grizzly Bear, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Grizzly Bear, Learned Seal. Now attracting, in connection with the WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT? THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE EVERY DAY!

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THE OCTOROON, Which will be repeated this afternoon and evening, IN ALL ITS PERFECTION OF EXCELLENCE.

SENOR OLIVEIRA, the great Violinist, will give at each entertainment, between the second and third acts, THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE, in the style of Paganini.

Wax statue of John Brown, Living Baby Anacondas and Enormous Serpents, beautiful Aquaria, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; children, under ten, 13 cents; Parquette, 13 cents extra.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

THIRD NIGHT Of those highly popular favorites, MISS LAURA KEENE and MISS AGNES ROBERTSON, in AN ENTIRELY NEW THREE ACT COMEDY, By DION BOURCICAULT, Esq., Entitled VANITY FAIR, supported by EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY.

Doors open at 7; commence at 7¾.

Dress Circle seats can be secured one week in advance. Balcony Chairs, 75 cents; Sofa Seats, 50 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS IN THREE FAVORITE PIECES. THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 14, UNCLE PAT'S CABIN; Or, LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF LIFE IN IRELAND.

Mickey Maloney..................Mr. Barney Williams
Widdy Casey.....................Mrs. Barney Williams

After which WASHINGTON'S FIRST LOVE.

Christine.......................Mrs. Barney Williams

To conclude with BARNEY, THE BARON.

Barney O'Toole..................Mr. Barney Williams

ON SATURDAY, A DRAMATIC MATINEE, Commencing at 2 o'clock, for the convenience of families residing in the suburbs and adjacent towns.

Boxes 50 cents. Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 25 cents. Orchestra Chairs $1. Private Boxes, $5.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Between Hester and Canal sts. The performance will commence with the drama of HORSESHOE ROBINSON. The Comic Christmas pantomime of MOTHER GOOSE. To conclude with the farce of WILLFUL MURDER.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 BROADWAY.

JEUDI, 15 Mars, 1860. 2eme et dernière représentation de DIANE DE LYS, par M. Alexandre Dumas, fils.

HOPE CHAPEL HALL.

CAPT. MORTON PRICE Has the honor to announce that, assisted by MISS CATHARINE LUCETTE, he will appear for the first time to a New-York audience. His DRAWING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENT entitled THE DOUBLE COURTSHIP, TO-NIGHT, (Wednesday Evening,) March 14, in the Hall of the Hope Chapel.

PRICES OF ADMISSION: Double ticket, admitting lady and gentleman to body of the Hall, 75 cents. Single ticket, 50 cents. Gallery, 25 cents. Children in arms to all parts of the Hall, $5.

Vive L'America, and God Save the Queen. Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,

At Palace Garden, 14th-st., near 6th-av. Doors open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 7 to 9½ P. M. LAST WEEK BUT TWO Of the GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION, at PALACE GARDEN. ONLY COMPLETE MENAGERIE IN AMERICA. And largest collection of animals in the world. Performing Ponies, Monkeys, Mules, Lions, Tigers, Elephant, Leopards. VAN AMBURGH & CO. would most respectfully announce to the public that during the traveling season of 1860 they will visit all the principal cities, towns and villages in the New-England States, with the only legitimate Menagerie in America. VAN AMBURGH'S FAREWELL TOUR through the New England States. The citizens of the East are positively assured that this Mammoth Zoological Enterprise, with an entirely new outfit, has more costly cages, better wagons, larger chariot, fancier stock, finer harness, than any other traveling menagerie in the world, requiring the services of seventy-six persons, and one hundred and three horses.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, AT NIBLO'S SALOON.

Received with the most hearty demonstrations of applause. George Christy's great local comedy of MRS. DAY'S NEW-YEAR'S CALLS, For three nights more. PETER DAY, his original character, GEO. CHRISTY. Messrs. Bidoux, Willmarth, M. Lewis, R. Smith and Co. in new acts, songs, dances, &c. Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¾. Tickets 25c.

WILL SOON CLOSE. BANVARD'S GREAT PAINTING. "THE ORISON." WESTON'S GALLERY, No. 765 Broadway. ADMISSION FREE.

WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS, No. 366 CANAL-ST.

ABOUT TO CLOSE—SOLOMON'S TEMPLE—9th-st., 2d door east of Broadway. Explanations given day and evening by the proprietress and builder. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents; children 12 cents. No complimentary tickets taken after this week, except from ministers and editors.

LEUTZE'S GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE, WASHINGTON AT PRINCETON, now open for exhibition at Studio Buildings, 10th-st., near 6th-av.—9 A. M. till 10 P. M.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW PLYMOUTH CHURCH. TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

Tenders on the various works to be done in building the new Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, will be received by the Board of Trustees at the Architect's office.

The drawings and specifications will be submitted for estimation to parties applying therefor, upon their producing, in writing or otherwise, satisfactory evidence that they are capable and sufficiently responsible to undertake and complete the work they may wish to tender for. Tenders for the several works, viz.—masons, stone-cutter, ironman, carpenter and roofer—will be received separately or jointly for either or any of them, or for the whole together, *provided* that for each contract there shall be specified a separate sum.

Each contractor will have to bind himself, under forfeiture, to complete the portion of work that may be awarded upon his tender, so that the entire building may be completed within twelve months from the signing of the contracts.

The tenders to be sent to the Architect's office in sealed envelopes, with the work for which the inclosed tender is made stated upon the outside, and to be delivered before 5 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 2d of April next, after which time none will be received.

The letters of tender will be opened at the Trustees' room, in Plymouth Church, Orange-st., Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock P. M. of the same day, before the Board of Trustees and such of the contractors as may be present.

Should no circumstances arise to prevent the building of the church, the award of the work will be given to the lowest bidder therefor; provided the Board of Trustees shall be satisfied of his responsibility and capacity to perform the work to their satisfaction.

The plans and specifications can be seen, and any further information may be obtained, at the office of the Architect, CHAS. DUGGIN, No. 533 Broadway, N. Y. MARCH 8, 1860.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1860.

PROCLAMATION—$2,500 REWARD.—I, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York, in pursuance of a resolution of the Common Council of said City, approved by me this day, do hereby offer a reward of TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, in addition to the reward of five hundred dollars previously offered by me, for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who murdered WM. S. TUERS, a Custom-house night watchman, who was found lying dead on the sidewalk in front of No. 24 State-street, at 11¾ o'clock on Friday night, the 10th February inst., with marks of violence on his person justifying the belief that he had been murdered. Said reward to be paid on the certificate of the District Attorney, that such conviction was had upon the testimony given or procured by the person or persons claiming said reward. But all claims not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after such conviction, will be disregarded. [SS.] FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

THE COMMITTEE ON WARMING AND Ventilation, of the Board of Education, having been requested to report to the Board the different methods of heating buildings, the cost, nature of heat, quantity of fuel used, durability, safety, and capacity of apparatus, will meet at the Hall of the Board, corner of Elm and Grand sts., on FRIDAY, March 16, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of hearing suggestions from parties interested.

Written communications on the subject sent to Thos. Boese, Clerk of the Board of Education, previous to April 19, will receive the attention of the Committee.

HUGH G. CROZIER, JAMES MARRINER, EUGENE SHINE, ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, JOS. McGUIRE, } Committee.

OFFICE OF THE SPRINGFIELD, MT. VERNON AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.—MT. VERNON, Ohio, March 1, 1860.—The public are hereby informed that APPLETON OAKSMITH has no further connection of any kind whatever with this Company, and all Powers of Attorney or Special Letters of Authority heretofore given to, or held by said Oaksmith, authorizing him to act for this Company have some time since been canceled, annulled and withdrawn, and the Company will not hereafter be responsible for any acts of the said Oaksmith.

The public are further informed that W. H. DAVIS is for the present the only representative of the contract for building this Road.

WM. DUNBAR, President.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—AN ADJOURNED meeting of the Special Committee, appointed to investigate the seats of the 2d and 8th Aldermanic Districts, will meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, on THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Parties interested are requested to appear without further notice.

H. W. GENET, CHAS. G. CORNELL, F. I. A. BOOLE, JOHN BRADY, HENRY SMITH.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet at No. 32 Chambers-st., (Bureau of Assessors,) on THURSDAY, March 15, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. All interested in the petition of St. Andrew's Church for relief from assessments are notified to be present.

MICHAEL TOUMEY, H. W. GENET, GEO. STARR, } Committee on Assessments.

J. MERCH HENRY, Clerk.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against receiving or negotiating our check No. 7,560 on the Fulton Bank, in this City, for four hundred dollars, to order of A. Hanford, dated 7th March, 1860, the payment of the same having been stopped.

PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Xth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, March 21, 1860, at noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter's work, painting and stove work necessary for repairing School-house No. 42, Allen-st., near Hester, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed Proposals for Carpenter's Work, Proposals for Mason Work, Proposals for Painting, Proposals for Stoves. Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

CORNELIUS CORSON, DANIEL SLOTE, BENJAMIN H. WILLIS, ANDREW J. KASMIRE, EDWARD R. HOLSWORTH, Special Committee on Repairs of the Xth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XXIId Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 21st day of March inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the mason work, carpenter work and painting necessary for the altering and repairing of Ward School House No. 28, in 40th-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved persons as sureties. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any, or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

BENJAMIN P. FAIRCHILD, President.

JOHN ADAMS, Secretary.

LECTURES.

JOHN MITCHEL

Will deliver a Lecture at the Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 15. SUBJECT—THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents, to be had at Haverty's, No. 112 Fulton-st., Dunigan's, No. 371, and O'Shea's, No. 739 Broadway, *Irish News*, *Irish American* and *Phenix* offices.

A COURSE OF LECTURES WILL BE DELIVERED at the First German Presbyterian Church, in 6th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., two doors from 2d-av., for the benefit of the Church and Sunday-School.

1. THURSDAY, March 15—Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK. Subject—*The Laws of Civilization.*
2. WEDNESDAY, March 21—Rev. Dr. BURCHARD. Subject—*Curiosity.*
3. FRIDAY, March 23—Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER. Subject—*London*, (by request.)
4. TUESDAY, March 27—Rev. Dr. WALTER CLARKE. Subject—*Thought.*
5. THURSDAY, March 29—Rev. PETER STRYKER. Subject—*Washington, the Model Man.*
6. WEDNESDAY, April 4—Rev. Dr. ADAMS. Subject—*Labor.*

To commence at 8 P. M.

Tickets for the Course $1. For single Lecture 25 cents. To be had at RANDOLPH'S, No. 683 Broadway, and No. 72 2d-av.

TRINITY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. E. H. CHAPIN will deliver his celebrated lecture on *Modern Chivalry* at the Trinity M. E. Church, in 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on THURSDAY EVENING, March 15 at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

G. B. NASH, Chairman Lecture Committee.

HOMER H. STUART, ESQ., WILL LECTURE before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, at their rooms, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 15, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*What of the Workingman?* Seats free. Young men especially invited to attend.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

REV. H. GRATTAN GUINNESS WILL PREACH EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK except Saturday, in Rev. Dr. McElroy's Church, 14th-st., near 6th-av.

MASONIC.—HOPE LODGE, NO. 244 F. & A. M.—The members of this Lodge are hereby summoned to attend a special communication at their rooms, corner of Hudson and Christopher sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late worthy Brother DAVID HENRY. Master Masons in good standing are invited to attend. By order.

JOHN J. GORMAN, Master.

MYRON HARRIS, Secretary.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL UNION CLUBS.—A meeting of this Committee pursuant to adjournment will be held at Clinton Hall, corner Astor-place and 8th st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 14, 1860, at 7½ o'clock, Room No. 2. By order. JOHN LLOYD, Chairman *pro tem.*

GEORGE A. HALSEY, Secretary *pro tem.*

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION BY THE Order of the Temple of Honor of this City at the M. E. Church, in Green-st., between Broome and Spring sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, March 15. Addresses by Rev. T. L. CUYLER, Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH and others. Exercises to commence at 7¾ o'clock. All friends of the cause are invited to attend.

G. C. PLATT, Secretary.

DR. GILBERT WILL DELIVER A LECTURE to Ladies THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; admission 25 cents. And THIS and TO-MORROW EVENINGS a public lecture on the *Lungs and Diseases*, in the Hall No. 206 8th-av., near 20th-st. Models, Manikin, &c., will be used to illustrate the lecture. Admission 12 cents; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

REV. J. C. DUTCHER WILL DELIVER a lecture, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, in the 6th-av. Reformed Dutch Church, opposite Amity-st., commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Essentials of National Prosperity.* Admission 25 cents.

PAINTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINT brushes will find a superior quality of paint brushes, sash brushes, &c., at the brush factory No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Buildings.

JOHN K. BOYTEN.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Important Letter of the Secretary of State to our Minister at London.

The subjoined dispatch, addressed by Secretary Cass to Mr. Dallas, the American Envoy at the Court of St. James, is one of the documents called for by Mr. Sumner's recent resolution, and just transmitted to the Senate:

MR. CASS TO MR. DALLAS.

Department of State, Washington, Feb. 23, 1859.

Sir: Your letters of Dec. 16 and 24 last past, and the note of Lord Malmesbury to you dated the 14th of the same month, and which was transmitted in your letter of the 14th, and also your acknowledgment of the receipt of the letter, have been some time before the Department; but the difficulty of procuring the necessary information upon some of the subjects referred to, has prevented me from communicating to you the views of the Government at an earlier day.

In your note to Lord Malmesbury, of Dec. 19, you have done justice to the desire and the efforts of the United States for the abolition of the Slave-trade, and also to the regret which the abuse of the American flag for the purposes of that traffic has occasioned to the Government. The extent to which this reprehensible practice is carried, I have not the means of ascertaining, nor how many of the vessels named in the list transmitted by Commodore Wise to the British Admiralty, were actually engaged in the Slave-trade, or where *bona fide* American. As I remarked, heretofore, to Lord Napier, there is just ground to believe that nearly, if not quite all the vessels bearing the American flag and engaged in this trade belong to foreigners; and Commodore Wise, in his account of the capture of the *Rufus Soule*, discloses the measures which may sometimes be resorted to in order to enable a vessel to maintain a national character to which she has ceased to have any just claim. That officer also states that under the American "ensign" alone is the Slave-trade now conducted. It is difficult to reconcile this opinion with some of the facts he communicates, or, at any rate, with the charge that the flag of the United States is an immunity for the slave-trader, for he reports the capture of thirty three vessels which either did not bear the American flag, or were not protected by it from seizure; and of twenty-three other vessels which escaped capture it does not appear that more than eleven of them were ascertained to have sailed under the flag of this country.

But, however this may be, the United States are not subject to censure under any circumstances, unless they are justly chargeable with neglect of duty in not adopting such measures as their position fairly requires of them. But they fear no such accusation. They have made the Slave-trade a capital offence, and they assign no inconsiderable portion of their navy to the duty of its suppression. The great slave mart of the world is the Island of Cuba, and if this were closed, this traffic would at once be annihilated. The authority of Spain is firmly established in that island, and her military force there is quite sufficient to insure the accomplishment of any measure of domestic policy decreed and seriously desired by the Spanish Government. It is known that Spain has, by a convention with Great Britain, and for a pecuniary consideration, placed herself under obligation to prevent the introduction of slaves into her American possessions. If this stipulation were fulfilled, the desired object would be peaceably attained, and all those dangerous questions avoided which are sure to present themselves whenever the freedom of the seas is interfered with, whatever motive may be assigned for the proceeding. The United States have engaged by the Ashburton Treaty to "unite with Great Britain in all becoming representations and remonstrances with any and all Powers within whose dominions such (slave) markets are allowed to exist, and that they will urge upon all such Powers, the propriety and duty of closing such markets effectually at once and forever." Lord Napier inquired, a few days since, whether this Government were now willing to give effect to this stipulation by making the necessary representations and remonstrances to the Government of Spain. I assured his lordship that there would be no hesitation in performing this duty whenever there may be reason to believe that the expression of their views by the United States would produce any favorable effect upon the action of the Spanish Government, but that the relations of Spain and Great Britain, and especially the conventional stipulations between them, would give to the intervention of the latter much more probability of success than could be anticipated from the representation of the United States. In fact, it is difficult to believe that, under existing circumstances, the Spanish Government would resist the firm remonstrances of the Government of Great Britain.

I see no reason why the flag of the United States should be the only "ensign" of national sovereignty prostituted by slave-dealers, and certainly, as I have already observed, there is none which can be justly urged as a reproach against this Government. The position taken by the United States respecting the immunity of their vessels upon the ocean is precisely that assumed by France, and both nations equally deny the claim of visitation, and equally object to its exercise. A Slave-trade adventurer carrying the French colors is no more subject to examination by a British cruiser than if he hoisted the colors of the United States, and in neither case is it the assumption of the flag which confers the immunity, but the legal character of the vessel, agreeably to the principle stated in my letter to Lord Napier, of April 10, 1858, and which was laid down by Mr. Webster, by order of the President of the United States, in a letter to Mr. Everett, then Minister in London, dated March 28, 1843.

Lord Malmesbury, while referring to the report of Commodore Wise, depicting the horrors of the Slave-trade, considers the circumstances of so flagrant a nature as to be "calculated to move the most prejudicial feelings in regard to the question of the right of visit, and to urge the most decided measures for the suppression of proceedings which must be held to be equivalent to the grossest acts of piracy."

As to the suffering and loss of life referred to, they are everywhere known and condemned. The horrors of the passage can scarcely be described in more powerful language than has already been employed in making them known to the world. But the question of effectual representation presents grave practical difficulties, and in their consideration it is not alone the nature of the traffic, but there are other important circumstances also which must be taken into view.

I do not understand precisely the bearing of the remark of Lord Malmesbury, that these revolting cruelties are calculated to move the most prejudiced feelings in regard to the question of the right of visit, &c. There is no right of visit except, as Lord Stowell said, from the belligerent claim. The forcible visitation of vessels upon the ocean is prohibited by the law of nations in time of peace, and this exemption from foreign jurisdiction is now recognized by Great Britain, and, it is believed, by all other commercial Powers. Even if the exercise of a right of visit were essential to the suppression of the Slave-trade, whether such a right should be conceded by one nation to its co-States of the world is a question for its own consideration, involving very serious consequences, but which is little likely to encounter any prejudiced feelings in favor of the Slave-trade in its solution, nor to be influenced by them. But there is just reason to believe that the value of a right of visitation, as a means of putting an end to this traffic, has been greatly overrated. The object of such visitation is to ascertain the national character of a vessel. If found to belong to the same nation as the cruiser making the visit, and violating its laws, she may be seized. If belonging to another nation, she must be released, in whatever employment she may be engaged, unless, indeed, she may become a pirate, in which case she is liable to be captured by the naval force of any civilized Power. If the United States maintained that by carrying their flag at her masthead any vessel becomes thereby entitled to the immunity which belongs to American vessels, they might well be reproached with assuming a position which would go far towards shielding crimes upon the ocean from punishment. But they advance no such pretension, while they concede that if, in the honest examination of a vessel sailing under American colors, but accompanied by strongly marked suspicious circumstances, a mistake is made, and she is found to be entitled to the flag she bears, but no injury is committed, and the conduct of the boarding party is irreproachable, no Government would be likely to make a case thus exceptional in its character a subject of serious reclamation.

The security against the abuse of any such power is to be found in the responsibility of the nation whose naval force commits an unlawful act, and in the right of the injured party to adopt such measures of redress as it may consider due to the nature of the injury. But, to reverse the relation of the parties, and to confer upon the agressor the right to decide when he may exercise this armed and summary jurisdiction, is improvidently to prostrate one of the barriers of national defence wisely constructed by the public law of the world. Whatever guards might be provided by conventional stipulations against the arbitrary exercise of such an authority, from its very nature, and the circumstances attending its exercise, strength and weakness being brought into contact, and upon every part of the ocean, "these detentions," in the words of Mr. Webster, "necessarily lead to serious inconvenience and injury." "Besides the pecuniary loss they occasion," he adds, with truth, "they too frequently irritate individuals, cause warm blood, and produce nothing but ill effects on the amicable relations existing between the countries." This Government chooses to reserve this power of judgment to itself, disposed at the same time to deal fairly with such mistakes as may honestly occur, but not disposed to convert trespasses into legal acts by previous conventional arrangements.

Lord Malmesbury expresses the conviction of the British Government that, equally with themselves, the Government of the United States will view with horror the prostitution of the American flag to the purposes of the Slave-trade. The admission is but an act of justice, though certainly there is nothing in the principles or position we have maintained which called for its formal communication. This country was the first among the nations of the world to make the prosecution of the Slave-trade by its citizens a capital offence, and their repugnance to it has ever since been constant and constantly avowed. Certainly the Government, though it is satisfied that the extent to which the employment of *bona fide* American vessels in this trade has been carried has been greatly overrated, has seen the abuse of its flag with as much aversion as this crime has inspired in Great Britain, and it is well persuaded that the British Government has viewed with as much aversion as the Government of this country the similar abuse which has heretofore taken place of the British flag. Both of these nations—all civilized nations, indeed—are under serious obligations to provide for the suppression of crimes within their jurisdiction, whether upon the land or the water. But even the sternest legislation and the most vigorous administration cannot always prevent the commission of crimes, nor insure their punishment, and a nation fully meets its responsibility when it fairly adapts its measures to the circumstances in which it is placed, and of these it must necessarily be the judge.

Lord Malmesbury assures you that the British Government believe "that the Government of the United States will be prepared to vindicate the honor of its flag by repudiating acts calculated to lower it in the estimation of civilized nations, and by taking effectual steps to prevent its being abused by traffickers in human flesh."

His lordship will not find himself in error in the expectation that all the duties of the United States connected with this grave subject will be fulfilled, nor in the hope he expresses that the spirit of his communication will not be misunderstood. But, while giving these assurances, it is due to the earnest representation he addresses on the part of his Government to the Government of the United States to assure him also that there is nothing, either in the course of this Government nor in the abuse of its flag, which calls for this emphatic reference to its duties, and this expression of the hope that these will be performed. There are high moral considerations which have induced the United States to prohibit their citizens from engaging in this employment. Violations of their laws upon this subject no doubt occasionally take place, as violations of the criminal laws of all countries occur from time to time. I presume it will not be denied that this is a misfortune to which Great Britain is also sometimes exposed, both upon land and water. But the vindication of her honor requires no act of repudiation on her part when such breaches of her laws take place. Nor does the abuse of the flag of the United States for the unworthy purpose make this Government responsible, unless indeed it fails to perform its proper duties. This it has not done. It has repudiated these acts in the most solemn manner, by declaring them criminal and punishable with death, and it has not the least apprehension that its honor will suffer in the estimation of civilized nations in consequence of the unlawful prosecution of the Slave-trade by its citizens or by foreigners seeking the protection of its flag. The measures of repression which it has adopted, and which it is prepared to render still more efficient, offer satisfactory proof of its sincerity to all who are disposed to regard its position in a spirit of justice. And if it decline to confer upon another nation the police over its vessels upon the ocean, it is from no sympathy with this commerce, nor from any desire that its citizens should pursue it, but from its conviction that the freedom of the seas is essential to the best interests of the world, and that its maintenance is incompatible with any such concession. And I have reason to believe that the Government of France, in its general views of this subject, agrees substantially with the Government of the United States.

With a view to stimulate the action of this Government, Lord Malmesbury observes that "the United States have maintained that they are able and determined to preserve the police of the seas in so far as the American flag is concerned, and that, by the treaty of August 9, 1842, with Great Britain, they have engaged to maintain a force on the coast of Africa to control proceedings such as those which form the subject of this note."

I do not know to what particular declaration, made on the part of this country, regarding the police of its vessels upon the ocean, Lord Malmesbury refers in the above quotation. But I have no hesitation in admitting that it expresses the views of the United States, and it is presumed that it expresses also the views of all other commercial Powers.

By the law of nations every independent State possesses the exclusive right of police over all persons within its jurisdiction, whether upon its soil or in its vessels upon the ocean. And this national prerogative can only be interfered with in cases where acts of piracy are committed, which, by the public law of the world, are cognizable by any Power seizing the vessel thus excluded from the common rights of the ocean. Lord Malmesbury, indeed, remarks that these Slave-trade proceedings "must be held to be equivalent to the grossest acts of piracy." But, reprehensible as is that traffic, it is not piracy, nor is it equivalent to piracy in any of the legal consequences which result from it. It is an offence created by national, not by international law, and is punishable only by the country to which the offenders are responsible. The United States have, indeed, by statutory provision, declared it piracy, but that is a domestic regulation, merely adopted for the purposes of its own criminal justice, but which gives no jurisdiction to any foreign Power.

The police over their own vessels being a right inherent in all independent States, each of them is responsible to the public opinion of the world for its faithful preservation, as it is responsible for the execution of any other duty. The measures it will adopt must depend upon its own judgment; and whether these are efficient or inefficient, no other nation has a right of interference. And the same principles are applicable to territorial jurisdiction. Good laws it is the duty of every Government to provide, and also to make suitable provision for their just administration. But because offenders sometimes escape, nations are not therefore disposed to admit any participation in the execution of these laws, even though such a measure might insure their more faithful execution. Commodore Wise looks to a conventional arrangement between Great Britain and the United States, by which British cruisers may be permitted to capture American vessels, with a view to their surrender to the American naval forces, as the most effectual means of suppressing the Slave-trade. I believe the object may be certainly attained without the adoption of this professional suggestion. If not, I should have no hope of its accomplishment. The surrender of a right of police over its vessels to the armed cruisers of a great maritime Power is a measure which this country would sternly reject under all circumstances, even at the hazard of being accused of refusing to coöperate in the effort to annihilate this employment. Such a system of foreign interference might, indeed, sometimes be usefully exercised upon the ocean in the detection and punishment of crimes, but the additional security thus gained would be dearly purchased by the sacrifice of an important element of national independence; and in its practical operation an immense navy could exercise no such authority over the commercial marine of other Powers without the commission of aggressions which could not fail to lead to dangerous consequences. Nor would such a proposition be rendered more acceptable by the suggestion made by Commodore Wise, that the transatlantic slave dealers will make vigorous efforts during the coming season, and "if they extend their enterprises to the Bights of Benin and Biafra, farewell to the remunerative and rapidly increasing trade which is now carried on on that coast!" Whether the object be commercial or philanthropic, the United States would still be opposed to the exercise of a foreign jurisdiction over their vessels.

The report of Commodore Wise, which contains this expression of apprehension, contains also various statements respecting the operations upon the coast of Africa; but the information in the possession of this Department is not sufficient to enable me to form a judgment of their correctness. In some important particulars they are at variance with the reports received from officers of our African squadron, and I shall therefore request the Secretary of the Navy to furnish me with copies of so much of them as relate to these points, and shall transmit them to you that you may invite the attention of the Earl of the Malmesbury to the subject, with a view to the adoption of such measures as will remove all fear of difficulties hereafter. There is one statement, however, of Commodore Wise, which calls for immediate consideration. That officer says that "last year slavers were (in the majority of cases) captured through their captains foregoing the protection of the American flag, but now American slavers are arriving and sailing with almost as much impunity as if they were engaged in legal traffic." That vessels employed in this traffic too often escape there can be no doubt, but that they pursue it with as little risk as is here indicated is an obvious error.

Such a denunciation is irreconcilable with the presence of a squadron of repression upon that coast, unless, indeed, its duties are flagrantly neglected, and its officers regardless of what they owe to themselves and their country. It would be a work of supererogation to defend them from such an accusation. Their best defence is to be found in the glory of that navy which they have so successfully labored to build up, and in the high estimation in which they are held by their countrymen.

As to the charge of "foregoing the protection of the American flag," I presume Commodore Wise refers to the practice of which I complained in my letter to Lord Napier of April 10, 1858, by which the masters of vessels furnished with American papers were induced by the representations of British boarding officers to throw their papers overboard. Why they should do so without being influenced by threats, or by the hope of escaping impending punishment, it is difficult, impossible indeed, to conceive. If a vessel has regular American papers, she is beyond the reach of a British cruiser, which, in the language of Commodore Wise, "has no legal right to molest them (her) in any way." What advantage, then, does she gain by the loss of her papers, whose destruction at once subjects her to capture, and to the disposition of the British naval authorities? If taken by an American cruiser, the persons found on board such vessel engaged in the Slave-trade are liable to the punishment of death; while, if they voluntarily subjected themselves, by the destruction of their papers, to be arrested by the British naval forces, it is understood to have been the practice to land them upon the nearest part of the coast, where they were left free, while the captors were entitled to prize money for the vessel and her living cargo. The nature of the inducement held out for this surrender, heretofore referred to in my letter to Lord Napier of April last, is indicated by the answer of Commodore Wise to the inquiry of Lieut. Davidson, of the American Navy, who had asked the Commodore whether, in the event of his meeting an American slaver, under American colors, and bearing genuine papers, he would use means to induce the captain to throw his colors and papers overboard. To which he replied, "Well, I might strain a point, and tell the captain the *Dale* was just near at hand." The *Dale* is an American vessel-of-war, and capture by her would subject the offenders to the extreme punishment provided by the laws of the United States. By such proceedings, it is not American protection which is foregone, to use the expression of Commodore Wise, but American justice which is defeated. Commodore Wise seems to be under the impression that this reprehensible practice is now abandoned.

The information received from our American squadron justifies a different conclusion; and, indeed, the circumstances attending the capture of the Rufus Soule in October last, as reported to the Navy Department, lead to the opinion that some such means are yet resorted to, and with the same protection of the criminals against punishment; for the crew of that vessel were landed upon the coast and suffered to depart.

The facts connected with the capture and burning of the vessel are very differently represented by the American and British officers. The proceedings were attended with circumstances so very reprehensible, if not clearly justified by the situation of the vessel, that I desire, when the reports from the Navy Department reach you, that you request an immediate investigation of the transaction, and the adoption of such measures of redress and prevention as the state of the case may call for.

The tenor of some of the remarks in the dispatch of Lord Malmesbury rendered it proper to advert somewhat in detail to the views he has presented. That course became necessary in order to redeem the United States from any misapprehension under which his lordship might labor; that their indisposition to admit any other nation to a participation in the jurisdiction either preventive or punitive, over their commerce or navigation, originated in any sympathy with this unlawful occupation. Far other motives have influenced their course. The question of suppression under existing circumstances, presents, as I have already said, serious practical difficulties arising out of dangers to the freedom of the seas, and out of the extraordinary exertions of enterprising men well acquainted with the business, and which are called into action by the enormous profits which a successful adventure is sure to bring. The British Government has been informed that this Government entertains serious doubts of the efficiency of the African squadrons which are employed in the suppression of the Slave-trade in accomplishing this work. They cannot close the long line of coast where it is most active, and the success which has attended these efforts of prevention bears a very unequal proportion to the expenditure of life and treasure they have cost. But the President is unwilling, notwithstanding these doubts, to withhold the coöperation of the United States from this work of repression, and the serious appeal of the British Government is entitled to respectful attention. The President is prepared to adopt all proper measures within the sphere of his constitutional authority to prevent American vessels or citizens from being engaged in the Slave-trade. But, while giving this assurance, I am also instructed by the President to express the confident hope that the British Government may be able to secure at an early day the complete fulfillment of its treaty stipulations on this subject with the Government of Spain. I cannot doubt that such a fulfillment would go very far towards accomplishing the purpose which both nations have in view, of closing the traffic in African slaves.

There are measures, too, which the British Government can adopt in Africa, and which, it is believed, will materially contribute towards the accomplishment of the object. In my letter to Lord Napier, of April 10, 1858, I made the suggestion, and subsequent information has confirmed the opinion then expressed. In the hope that it may meet the attention of Lord Malmesbury, and may lead to a favorable consideration of the proposition, I transfer to this letter what I then said upon this subject:

"But other means have been suggested by persons intimately acquainted with the slave-coast, and who have watched the Slave-trade operations, and which offer encouraging prospects of success if adopted. These suggestions relate to the extension of the free colonial establishments in that region, so as to create barriers at the most exposed points, and also to the construction of small military posts or block-houses, garrisoned from the acclimated population, at or near the places to which the course of the trade has been directed, and where the means of interchange may be found."

So far as respects the action of the United States, no additional legislation is deemed necessary. By the treaty of Ghent, in 1814, and by the Ashburton treaty of 1842, their condemnation of the Slave-trade is formally expressed, and its prosecution has been made a statutory offence, punishable with death. They have maintained upon the Coast of Africa a larger force, it is believed, in proportion to the extent of their navy, than any other Power, and this disparity will be still further increased as soon as the additional measures directed by the President are carried into effect. These measures look to the employment of armed steamers upon the African Coast and in the Cuban waters, a description of force far better adapted than sailing vessels to the pursuit and capture of the rapid craft which carry on this trade. The number of vessels which may be detached upon this duty will depend upon the state of the public service, but it is hoped that two at least may be ordered to Africa and three or more to Cuba. The Ashburton treaty requires that each of the Powers parties to it shall maintain a squadron upon the coast of Africa carrying at least eighty guns; but if, by mutual consent, the number of guns were reduced, and small steam vessels substituted for sailing vessels, the service would be much more efficiently performed, and the expense not increased.

You are instructed to read this dispatch to Lord Malmesbury, and, should he desire it, you may leave a copy with him.

I am, sir, respectfully, your ob't serv't,

LEWIS CASS.

George M. Dallas, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

FROM ALBANY.

The Senate Repentant about Sunday Amusements.

A Grinding Committee in the House, with its Grinders Extracted.

Albany, Tuesday, March 13.

A bill prohibiting Sunday amusements was passed by the Senate March 7. The Senate to-day adopted a resolution requesting its return from the Governor, but the Governor is understood to hold that he has no right to return the bill, as it has passed both Houses, without at least a concurrent resolution requesting him to do so. Bills have been returned at the request of one House only, but only when the return was required for some desirable amendment.

Senator Spinola, in the event of a refusal by the Governor to return the bill, will introduce a bill for its repeal.

SENATE.

Albany, Tuesday, March 13.

A number of remonstrances against the *Pro Rata* bill, and petitions for the same were presented.

Mr. Manierre presented a remonstrance against the Metropolitan Police law.

Mr. J. McLeod Murphy reported a bill to improve the navigation of the East River. It incorporates a company to blast the rocks of Hellgate to a depth not less than twenty-two feet below low water when the work is completed. The Governor is to appoint three competent Engineers to report if it is done effectively. Thereafter all sailing vessels of over sixty tons are to pay 1 cent per ton; all steamboats to foreign ports or south of Delaware Bay, 1 cent per ton, and all other steamboats half a cent per ton to the Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Manierre, to provide that where, under past or existing contracts, local improvements in New-York cannot be assessed on the property benefited on account of informality or illegality, the Street Commissioner and Comptroller may ascertain and determine what is a fair assessment to be paid by the property benefited, and when such assessment is confirmed by the Common Council, it shall be binding on the property owners, and be a lien on said property.

By Mr. McLeod Murphy to incorporate the Dyckman Library in New-York.

To incorporate the New-York Musical Fund Association with a capital of $100,000, to erect a suitable hall.

A bill to facilitate the settlement of claims against the estates of deceased parties by arbitration.

To punish the fraudulent sale or concealment of property held under chattel mortgage, by one year's imprisonment or two hundred and fifty dollars fine.

A bill was passed appointing E. W. Leavenworth, Peter B. Sweeny and Ward Hunt, with one more to be named by the Richmond County Judge, if appointed within twenty days, Commissioners to settle all claims for damages by quarantine burnings.

Bills were passed to increase the pay of grand and petit jurors; to require the filing of Treasurer's bonds; to incorporate the East Brooklyn Savings Bank; to widen and embellish Atlantic-avenue; for relief of the Corporation for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Deceased Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church; to encourage and provide for general vaccination; to repeal the Fifty Cents Military Commutation law.

The Schuyler County bill was received from the Assembly. A fight took place on its reference, resulting in its being sent to the Judiciary Committee, who are favorable to the bill.

Mr. Robertson's bill, allowing a general planting of oysters in waters of the State, was taken up, debated at length and progress reported.

Mr. Spinola introduced a concurrent resolution, requesting the return from the Governor of the bill to prohibit Sunday amusements in New-York. He did so because he understood that the Governor doubted the propriety of returning the bill at the request of one House only.

Mr. Spinola also introduced a bill to repeal said act, intended to provide against any refusal of the Governor to return it. He moved that the bill be made the special order to-morrow.

Mr. Robertson opposed the motion, and the bill was sent to the Standing Committee.

The New-York Tax bill was ordered to a third reading.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, giving the cost of publishing the State canvass as follows:

1855	$8,347	1858	13,535
1856	14,986	1859	13,247
1857	8,667		

Also, a communication giving the net receipts from the Onondaga Salt Springs, from 1817 to October, 1859, $3,404,917.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Tuesday, March 13.

The resolution for the appointment of a Grinding Committee was taken up and debated all the morning, and eventually it passed, restricting the Committee as follows: No bills granting appropriations, railroad franchises, or imposing a State tax, are to be reported; no bills are to be reported that are not printed, and that have not received a favorable report from the entire original Committee, without the assent of seven of the Committee of nine, or without consideration before a regular meeting of the Committee.

The Committee of the Whole took up the bill to amend the Revised Statutes relative to alienation by deeds, which provides that no covenant shall be implied in any conveyance of real estate, whether such conveyance contains special covenants or not, and that no covenant made by or on the part of the grantee of any conveyance of real estate, by which conveyance such grantee shall have taken or acquired all the estate of the grantor, shall attach to the estate conveyed, or run therewith as a burden upon subsequent grantees or owners. The bill was argued on at length by Messrs. Bingham and Elsworth, and then progress reported.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Business at the Mayor's Office—Ticket-Swindlers Set at Liberty.—Before the Marshal yesterday was arraigned a German, with a name so long as to be unutterable, who had received some nine hundred francs for three steerage tickets to California, from as many luckless Frenchmen, who were bound to that land of promise. He gave them tickets for New-Orleans instead, and even those were good for nothing, and some good-hearted friend brought them before the Marshal for relief. The guilty parties, for there were three or four engaged in the swindle, were arrested and compelled to disgorge, and from the difficulty experienced in raising the money, the inference would seem fair that a portion of it at least had found its way into some other than a legitimate channel. It was, however, raised and paid over, and all parties left the office—the Frenchmen rejoicing in the recovery of their money and ready to shout *Vive L'Amerique*—the swindlers exceedingly crest-fallen and dejected. This office, by the way, is run down by female operatives and servants who have been defrauded out of their hard-earned wages, and who think the Mayor has the power to redress their wrongs. There were over twenty cases of this nature yesterday, swindling sums of from fifty cents to two dollars and a-half, and each for fairly-earned and hard-earned wages. It seems to us that when our legislators have finished off their Railroad, and other bills which involve amounts as immense as their interests, they might find a little leisure to devote to that portion of their constituency, *about* whom so much is said, and *for* whom nothing is ever done. Some of them would sleep better if they would place in the power of the over-worked and wretchedly-paid female operatives some means to collect their miserable wages without the expense and delay which now attend any attempt at enforced collection through the aid of the law.

The Disagreement among the Liquor Dealers.—The quarrel among the liquor dealers, as to which is the "original Jacobs" Society, is likely to result in an unusual amount of litigation, for which, of course, the members of the bar who represent the legal rights of either branch, will be abundantly thankful. On yesterday, Mr. Gustavus A. Ratz, who has made his name famous as the caterer for the troops engaged in the Sepoy war on Staten Island, in 1858, was arrested by the Sheriff, on three different actions for slander, in each of which damages to the amount of $5,000 were claimed, and in each case he was required to give bonds in $700, which was done through Richard French, Esq., and his brother. The whole trouble has grown out of the contest between the two contending associations of "liquor dealers," one of which has chosen Mr. Ratz as Secretary, and the words which form the other basis of the action, and which were probably uttered in debate, though brief, are exceedingly comprehensive. In each case the plaintiff claims damages to the tune of $5,000, for being called "a thief, loafer and blackguard," and there are some half-dozen cases yet pending in which Mr. Ratz will be required to give bail in the same amount.

Fatal Blasting Accident—One Man Killed and Another Seriously Injured.—About five o'clock yesterday afternoon a fearful accident occurred at the corner of Third-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street, where a number of laborers are engaged in blasting rocks. One man was killed almost instantly, and another so severely injured that his recovery is considered doubtful. Their names are Jeremiah Fitzpatrick and Morris Healy, both single men, and residents of the vicinity of the accident. The former was taken up, killed; and the latter, wounded, was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital. The accident occurred from a blast which was inserted in a rock about an hour previous to the accident, but which did not ignite or explode. The men having been ordered to withdraw the charge of powder, proceeded to accomplish it with an iron screw-rod which they use for that purpose, when the friction of the rod against the rock caused the blast to discharge.

Determined to Die.—Henrietta Hamilton, a widow, 24 years of age, and residing in Thompson-street with her child, sought to end her existence, on Monday evening, by taking laudanum. She did not swallow a sufficient quantity to effect her purpose, so, yesterday morning, she renewed the attempt, first taking oxalic acid, and afterwards another dose of laudanum. She states that her unsatisfactory relations with her friends prompted her to kill herself. Dr. Cameron, of the New-York Hospital, under whose care she has been placed, thinks there is little hope of her recovery.

Ice for Next Summer.—The ice crop, for the ensuing Summer, promises to be abundant. The five Ice Companies of New-York—the Rockland, New-York, Eagle, Knickerbocker, and Washington Companies have been briskly employed since the first of February, filling their depositories. Over 300,000 tons are said to be already housed, an amount which it is believed will be largely augmented before the close of the harvest. Last year the price averaged twenty shillings a ton. This year, owing to the increasing competition in the business and increased supply, the price is expected to fall off at least 25 per cent.

Tight-rope Walking Vetoed.—By order of the Acting General-Superintendent of Police, M. de Lave was yesterday prohibited from the repetition of his feat of walking on a tight-rope from the roof of the National Theatre to the opposite building on Chatham-street. This action is taken on the ground that the exhibition draws a crowd, causing an obstruction in the street, thus affording a field of operation for pick-pockets.

Preparations for the Celebration of St. Patrick's Day.—The preparations for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day are nearly complete. Twenty-five military and civic organizations have signified their intention to parade, and the City authorities have promised to review them in front of the City Hall at midday. Besides the parade, there are to be several public dinners and balls, in honor of the occasion.

The Strike at the Cathedral.—The strike among the stone-cutters who were employed on the cathedral has not yet terminated, both parties being obstinate—the one in their demand, the other in their refusal to comply. It is probable, however, that with the opening of the Spring building business, some arrangement mutually satisfactory will be effected.

Inspection of Field and Band Music.—Adjutant Mardhoff, of the Fifth Regiment, has been ordered by Col. Schwarzwaelder to inspect the Band and Drum Corps at the Division Armory on Monday next, the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. A limited number of tickets to the inspection will be issued.

Killed by a Locomotive.—Jas. McWilliams while walking on the track of the New-Haven Railroad at One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, soon after 7 o'clock last evening, was struck by the engine of a train coming in, and died immediately in consequence of his injuries. His body was removed to the Twelfth Precinct Station-house.

Personal.—Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson arrived in the City yesterday, and took lodgings at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Police Reports.

A THIEF ARRESTED BY A LADY.

While Miss Jane E. Parisen, of No. 96 Caroline-street, was passing through Chatham-street on Monday evening, she felt the hand of a thief in her pocket, and seizing his arm, managed to hold him, despite his efforts to disengage himself, until Mr. John Folsom, of No. 210 Sullivan-street, came to her assistance and effected the young man's arrest. The prisoner, who gives his name as James Dubois, during the scuffle with Mr. Folsom, struck that gentleman a severe blow in the face, and also tore his clothes. He was taken before Judge Connolly, who committed him to answer a charge of assault and battery, and also one of pocket-picking.

SHOOTING A DESERTER.

Cornelia Allen, a young colored woman, was arrested yesterday, charged with having fired a pistol loaded with shot at Joseph Waters, a negro employed on the steamboat *Fulton*, as he was about going on board a South Ferry boat to cross to Brooklyn. Waters, it is stated, had lived with the woman, but had deserted her, and refused to listen to her entreaties to return. He was wounded in the neck and ear, and was taken to the Hospital for treatment, while Cornelia was committed to the First Precinct Station-house, by Officer Myers.

STEALING FROM HIS STEP-MOTHER.

James Wolvin, a boy 19 years of age, was committed to prison yesterday by Justice Kelly for stealing a lot of clothing and other articles, valued at $31 50, from his step-mother, Mrs. Melinda Wolvin, residing at No. 300 First-avenue. James acknowledged that he had perpetrated the larceny, and the larger part of the property was recovered from Thomas Malone, keeper of a liquor and second-hand store at No. 223 East Thirteenth-street, to whom it had been sold for $2. Malone, in default of $1,000 bail, was held to answer a charge of purchasing stolen goods.

A DETECTIVE POLICEMAN ASSAULTED.

Last evening Detective Poole was sent to apprehend John Newman, a man residing at No. 68 Hammersley-street, who is charged with having stolen a watch. As soon as the nature of the officer's mission was revealed, an onslaught was made upon him by the accused, his wife, and a Mrs. Morrissey, and in the *melée* one of the females produced a club, with which she dealt the Detective several heavy blows on his head, injuring him very much. Assistance was finally obtained, and the belligerents, having been secured, were taken to head quarters and locked up.

LOST HIS MONEY.

William Bagley, a colored seaman, was induced a few nights since to visit Mary Fleming, a young Irish woman, at a Water-street dance-house. He discovered on leaving that he had been robbed of $65, and having made known his loss to the Police, Officers Golden and Jourdan, of the Sixth Precinct, yesterday apprehended the woman, who admitted that she had appropriated the money, part of which was recovered. Mary was committed to prison by Justice Connolly.

A FIGHTING BURGLAR.

John Smith, a German laborer, was caught, on Monday night, in the house of Mr. William Rogers, No. 92 West Sixteenth-street, which he had entered by means of false keys. An attempt was made to secure him, but he fought desperately for his liberty, and would doubtless have escaped, had not a call for assistance been promptly answered by Officer Burnett, of the Twentieth Precinct, by whose intervention he was finally overcome. The prisoner is held for examination.

Fires.

IN A PRINTING OFFICE.

One of four Phillips' Fire Annihilators, stored in a small room on the second floor of the building, Nos. 26 and 28 Frankfort-street, occupied by E. O. Jenkins as a printing-office, exploded yesterday afternoon, causing an alarm of fire, and producing great consternation among the employes—many of whom were females. The firemen soon put out the fire, which had caught in a pile of paper, and the damage, which probably will not exceed $300, was mostly done by water. Mr. Jenkins says that, just before the explosion occurred, he was talking with Mr. Leavitt, of the firm of Leavitt & Allen, and that he observed a vapor, accompanied by a hissing sound, escaping from the room in question, and believing that the steam boiler was about to explode, he ran into the street; his foreman, however, ascertained the origin of the fire, and threw the annihilators out of the window. Mr. Jenkins is insured for $39,000 in various City Companies. The explosion is supposed to have resulted from the disorganization of the chemical gases of which the annihilator was composed. A quantity of valuable books, belonging to the American Tract Society, and stored in the adjoining building, No. 31, were injured by water to the extent of about $250.

IN A GROCERY.

About 10½ o'clock last night a fire originated from some unascertained cause in the cellar of E. Mendel & Co.'s grocery, No. 169 Division-street. The flames were extinguished after a damage of about $300 had been sustained. The stock and fixtures were insured as follows: $2,500 in the Manhattan Company, $2,000 in the Park, and $2,000 in the London and Liverpool.

Coroners' Inquests.

FOUND DROWNED.

The body of a middle-aged man, who, from his dress, is supposed to have been a 'longshoreman, was found yesterday morning in the river, at the foot of East Thirty-fourth-street. The remains had probably been in the water two weeks. An inquest, held by Coroner Schirmer, failed to develop his name, and a verdict of "Supposed drowning" was rendered.

The Board of Governors.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON OUT-DOOR POOR—CONDITION OF THE CHILDREN AT NURSE.

The weekly report from the Institutions to the Board of Governors, yesterday, showed the number of inmates, March 10, to have been 8,199, a decrease of 59, as compared with the report of the previous week. As there was not a quorum present there was nothing done other than hearing and signing requisitions.

Governor Bruenninghausen, from the Committee on Out-door Poor, has prepared a report in relation to the condition of the nursing children under the care of the Board. He had visited all the children and found their condition very much improved, although the nurses receive only $1 per week for each child. There are at present 214 children thus out at nurse, of whom 137 are with nurses in the City; 3 at the Home of the Friendless; 44 illegitimate with their mothers; 8 at the Child's Nursery and Hospital, in Fifty-first-street. He had ascertained that a large proportion of the children are foundlings, and born out of wedlock. The Governor recommends that the children be visited at least four times a year, by some competent physician, and that the children suffering under continued illness be sent to some place for proper treatment; he would have a Ward in Bellevue Hospital set apart for that purpose. He further recommended that the allowance for nursing be increased to $6 per month.

The Telegraphic Chess Match.

CONTINUATION OF THE CONTEST BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW-YORK.

The Telegraphic Chess Match between the Boston and New-York Chess Clubs was continued last evening. The following are moves made in each game:

BOARD NO. 1.

	NEW-YORK.	BOSTON.
1	P. to K. 4.	P. to K. 4.
2	K. Kt. to B. 3.	P. to Q. 3.
3	P. to Q. 4.	P. x P.
4	Q x P.	B. to Q. 2.
5	B. to Q. B. 4.	Q. Kt. to B. 3.
6	Q. to Q. 3.	Kt. to K. B. 3.
7	Castle.	K. B. to K. 2.
8	Kt. to Kt. 5.	Q. Kt. to K. 4.
9	Q. to Q. Kt. 3.	Kt. x B.
10	Q x Kt.	Castles.
11	P. to K. B. 4.	P. to K. R. 3.
12	Kt. to K. B. 3.	B. to Q. B. 3.
13	Q. Kt. to B. 3.	Kt. x P.
14	Kt. to Q. 4.	Kt. x Kt.
15	Kt. x B.	P. x Kt.
16	Q. x Kt.	Q. to Q. 2.
17	P. to K. B. 5.	B. to K. B. 3.
18	Q. to K. Kt. 3.	K. to R. 2.
19	Q. to Q. 3.	K. R. to K. sq.
20	B. to Q. 2.	R. to K. 4.
21	B. to Q. B. 3.	R. to Q. 4.
22	Q. to B. 3.	B. x B.
23	Q. x B.	P. to K. B. 3.
24	Q. R. to K. square.	Q. R. to K. square.
25	R. x R.	Q. x R.
26	Q. to K. Kt. 3.	Q. to K. R. 4.
27	Q. to K. B. 2.	P. to B. 4.
28	P. to K. R. 3.	R. to K. 4.
29	Q. to K. B. 3.	Q. x Q.

BOARD NO. 2.

	BOSTON.	NEW-YORK.
1	P. to K. 4.	P. to K. 4.
2	Kt. to K. B. 3.	Kt. to Q. B. 3.
3	B. to Q. Kt. 5.	P. to Q. R. 3.
4	B. to Q. R. 4.	K. Kt. to B. 3.
5	P. to Q. 4.	K. Kt. x K. P.
6	Q. to K. 2.	P. to K. B. 4.
7	P. to Q. 5.	Kt. to K. 2.
8	Kt. x P.	Q. Kt. to Q. B. 4.
9	K. B. to Q. K. 3.	P. to Q. 3.
10	K. Kt. to K. B. 3.	P. to K. R. 3.
11	Castles.	K. to B. 2.
12	P. to Q. B. 4.	Kt. x B.
13	P. x Kt.	P. to K. Kt. 3.
14	Kt. to Q. 4.	B. to K. Kt. 2.
15	Kt. to K. 6.	B. x Kt.
16	Q. x P. (check.)	K. to B. square.
17	R. to K. square.	Q. to K. square.
18	Q. to K. 2.	Q. to Q. 2.
19	Kt. to B. 3.	K. to B. 2.
20	B. to K. 3.	K. R. to K. square.
21	B. to Q. 2.	P. to K. Kt. 4.
22	B. to Q. 4.	B. x B.
23	Q. x B.	Kt. to Kt. 3.
24	R. to K. 3.	R. to K. 2.
25	Q. R. to K.	Q. R. to K. square.
26	P. to Q. Kt. 4.	Kt. to K. 4.
27	P. to K. B. 3.	Kt. to Kt. 3.
28	P. to Q. B. 5.	R. x R.
29	R. x R.	R. x R.
30	Q. x R.	Q. to K. 2.
31	K. to B. 2.	Q. x Q. (check.)
32	K. x Q.	K. to B. 3.
33	P. to K. Kt. 3.	K. to K. 4.

Troubles in Dr. Cheever's Church.

DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH TROUBLES—THE ANTI-CHEEVER PARTY DEFEATED BY A VERY SMALL MAJORITY.

The Times report of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Church of the Puritans left the members busily engaged at 12 P. M. of Monday with little prospect of adjournment. It will be recollected that at that time there was under consideration the question of disposing of the reports of the Trustees. The majority report censured the course pursued by unauthorized parties in endeavoring to gain pecuniary aid for the Church in England through the efforts of Miss Johnstone. The minority report was silent on the subject. The Society, after a long and animated if not acrimonious discussion, resolved to strike out of the majority report all that portion not having direct reference to the finances of the society, and ordered both reports on file. This action was effected by the same close vote that elected Trustees—33 in favor to 31 against. The time of holding the annual meeting was changed to the last Monday in April.

The Church passed a resolution censuring the Board of Trustees for certain action with reference to the renting of pews.

The following is a more detailed abstract of the report of the Board of Trustees than was given in our report of yesterday:

The report commenced by stating that there was a deficiency of about $1,000, which had arisen from the withdrawal of members of the Society who had long been its tried friends, and a considerable number more had expressed their intention of withdrawing at the end of the present year. It then went on to state as follows: During the year an application for funds to support the Society had been made to benevolent individuals in Great Britain, and that without any authority from the Trustees of the Society. Rumors of this had been circulated, but the *Independent*, upon information which its editors supposed to be reliable, had denied that any such application had been authorized; and this denial seeming, by the silence of all parties who would know anything of the matter, to be indorsed as correct, the trustees did not feel called upon to take notice of the rumor. But, in the month of October, a letter appeared in the public prints, republished from papers in Great Britain, purporting to be from the pastor of this church to Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, notifying him and others, that he and some other members of the church had authorized Miss Johnstone to collect funds in Great Britain to pay the expenses of the church, and giving his reasons for so doing. The trustees, aware of the impression likely to be made on the public by the fact of a prominent church in the heart of New-York becoming an applicant for foreign aid to pay its current expenses, met and passed resolutions denying the authority of any one to become the solicitor of charity for this society. Consequent upon this action of the Trustees, a meeting of the Church was called for the apparent purpose of rebuking the Trustees, and resolutions to that effect were adopted. Copies of the letter of Dr. Cheever and of the resolutions of the Trustees, and of the action of the Church thereon, are herewith laid before the Society, as also an extract from Miss Johnstone's reply to the action of the Church. The Trustees admit that it belongs neither to individuals nor to the Church to authorise the raising of funds to meet the expenses of the Society; that it is unwise so to bring the stigma of pauperism on a congregation worshipping in a costly edifice in the most fashionable part of the Union. They also submit that it is exceedingly unfortunate that the parties who had taken upon themselves to commission Miss Johnstone should, in their formal report to the church, at its meeting above mentioned, have represented this commission as being given to one accidentally going abroad. Whether it is proper for individuals in a congregation to go to those without the society for funds to sustain a pastor, without any pretence of an inability on the part of the members to meet all proper expenses, is matter for very grave consideration. In a Congregational church the pastor never ought to be made independent of his own people, or be enabled to maintain his place despite their opinions and feelings. A church may be poor, and so be entitled to aid from those able to give it. No such thing can be claimed in regard to the church on Union-square. Contributions from abroad are, therefore, only to be asked because of some dissatisfaction in the Society, operating to lessen its members and to diminish its resources. Under such circumstances the contributions are sought rather to sustain a party than the Society. It will be an unhappy day for Congregationalism when persons without the Society take on themselves to keep in place a pastor on whose ministrations they are indisposed or unable to attend. A pastor and church so sustained must ever be weak in moral power. It will be fatal to Congregational principle if such a system of supporting a minister should come into favor or find toleration in our body.

The signatures to the report were vehemently called for. They were Messrs. Abernethy, Halsted, Rigny, Allen, Chester and Southward.

[Advertisement.]

Gentlemen's Hats of the Spring Style.—Knox has been engaged in renovating his popular establishment, and it now looks as "neat as a pin," and with his stock of elegant Hats, designed for Spring wear, as an attraction, it will no doubt be visited during the coming week by crowds of his old, and as many new customers as he can conveniently accommodate. Knox's is at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills—Female Irregularities.—These remedies moderate excess, remove obstructions, and assist nature in her various offices. They stimulate nervousness, invigorate debility, eradicate all the exciting causes of hysteria, relieve headache, prevent nausea, and fortify the system.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS.

Greatest bargains ever offered in this City. Ingrain Carpets, 25c., 31c., 40c. and 60c.; Brussels, 75c., 80c., 95c. per yard. Rugs, Oil-cloths, Window Shades, &c. Hiram Anderson, No. 99 Bowery, Sign of the large Golden Eagle.

[Advertisement.]

The "What Is It" at Barnum's Museum.—This surprising novelty is carrying all before it. Never before did any curiosity create such an excitement. "What is it?" is the universal exclamation. This is the last week of the "Octoroon." It is repeated afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

London Club Sauce.—This unrivaled Sauce, manufactured by Parker Bros., London, can be obtained of their agent in this City, A. J. Parker, No. 15 Beekman-street. This article is superior to the Worcestershire Sauce, and can be obtained at one-half the price.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Moses Taylor from New-Orleans and Havana—W. Epps, C. T. Beauregard, Maria C. Henry, W. Gilcersleeve, J. Robertson, Avery Smith, G. C. Quick, G. Chiavini, R. Hemmings, E. H. Stanton, W. Browning and daughter.

In brig Alma, from Nassau, N. P.—Lieut. Nolan, 1st W. I. Regiment, and wife; Mr. Foster, of New-York, and wife; Capt. Merriman, of late ship Margaretta, and crew of bark Susan W. Wind, lost on Ginger Bread Ground.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 14 | Sun sets.... 6 06 | Moon sets.... 1 43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 20 | Gov. Island. 2 09 | Hell Gate.... 3 31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, March 13.

Cleared.

Steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. March 10, passed in Savannah River, bd. up, schr. Loyal Scranton; 11th, at 11 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Alabama, for Savannah.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken.

Brigs W. A. Brown Hammond, Elizabethport, H. D. Brookman & Co.; F. Field, Herriman, Cardenas, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners Sarah Bruen, Douglas, Georgetown, Dolner & Potter; M. J. Carlton, Shaver, Alexandria, J. W. McKee; Haxall, Winters, Richmond, C. H. Pierson.

Arrived.

Steamship Moses Taylor, S. P. Griffin, New-Orleans March 5, via Havana 8, with passengers and mails to M. O. Roberts.

Steamship Thomas Swann, Ramsey, Charleston, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse, and passengers to E. H. Rockwell.

Bark Clifton, (of Portland,) Merrill, Cardenas March 1, with sugar to J. W. Delano.

Brig Alma, (Br.,) Brown, Nassau, N. P., March 1, with logwood, cotton, &c., to John R. Bacon. Sld. in co. with ship Lalla Rookh, of Richmond, Me., Reed, for Glasgow, with cotton saved from ship Margaretta, of Portland, Capt. Merriman. The schr. Ranger, of Halifax, sld. a few days before for some salt island, to load for New-York. The bark Susan W. Lind, Capt. Faulkner, hence for New-Orleans, was wrecked on Gingerbread Ground on the 19th ult.; nearly all the cargo saved in good order.

Brig Eastern Star, (of Greenport, L. I.,) Ackley, Cardenas March 1, with molasses to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Brig Thomas, (For.) De Cunha, Oporto 36 ds., with wine and cork to L. E. Amsinck. Feb. 29, lat. 31 23, lon. 64 56, spoke Clara, from Porto Rico for Falmouth.

Schr. Eleanor, Townsend, St. Mark's 16 ds., with cotton, &c., to Brodie & Pettes. Was ashore this morning on Romer Shoals, but succeeded in getting off without damage.

Wind—During the day from N. to N. N. E. and fresh; 9 P. M., N. E.

Below.

Ship Neptune's Favorite, Emmerton, from St. Thomas, in ballast, originally from Callao with a cargo of guano, bound to Cork for orders, but becoming leaky put into St. Thomas, where she discharged her cargo, and now comes home to repair; is anchored on the Bar.

Brig Adler, (Brem.) 31 ds. from West Indies, with foremast sprung.—(By pilot-boat Moses H. Grinnell, No. 1.)

Bark Kotka, from Marseilles.—(By pilot-boat Mary Taylor, No. 5.)

Also below, two barks and one brig.

Sailed.

Steamships Peruano, (new,) for St. Thomas, &c., and anchored at Quarantine; Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, March 13, sunset.—One bark and one brig at anchor at the S. W. Spit, bd. in. Wind strong, N. Weather cloudy.

HIGHLANDS, March 13, sunset.—One ship and one bark at anchor on the Bar, bd. in. Wind fresh, N. N. E. Weather cloudy.

SANDY HOOK, March 13.—A schoooner, name and destination unknown, has been ashore on Romer Shoals, but has been got off by the steamtug Faulks, and is now on her way up to the City. The schooner E. Bates, before reported ashore on the Hook, has been got off, and is at anchor off the Hook.

BOSTON, March 13—Arr. Br. brig Brill, Burk, from Messina; schrs. John Elliott, Wood, from Gonaives; B. N. Hawkins, Griffin, from Charleston.

BALTIMORE, March 13—Arr. steamer Baltimore, from Havana evening of 7th. Left U. S. steamer Crusader.

Miscellaneous.

The Br. steamship Milo, arr last night from Genoa, &c., reports, 7th inst., lat. 34, lon. 69, passed ship Leopold, of Boston, strg S. W. 10th inst., was within 140 miles of Sandy Hook, and blown off in a heavy N. W. gale, accompanied with snow.

Capt. Crowell, of steamship Chesapeake, which arr. yesterday from Portland, brought on to this City the Canadian mails for Europe, which will leave in the Africa to-morrow.

The bark Jane Daggett, arrived from Glasgow, is anchored near the West Bank.

Ship De Witt Clinton.—Capt. Merritt, Underwriters' Agent, and his men, were this morning compelled to leave the ship, on account of the heavy N. E. gale, and have been landed on the beach.

Burning of the Ship Sarah—Crew Saved.—Savannah, March 12.—The crew of the ship Sarah, of Boston, before reported burned at sea, arrived here to-day in the schr. L. S. Davis, from New-York.

Wilmington, N. C., March 12.—The schr. Trojan, from New-York, bd. to Savannah, with a cargo of railroad iron, has put in here leaky.—(By telegraph.)

A Dangerous Shoal in the Atlantic.—Two ships, a Russian corvette and the American ship Sea Serpent report having touched on a shoal in the Atlantic Ocean, lat. 0 59 N. lon. 26 4. Both vessels received serious damage, and were compelled to put into Rio de Janeiro to repair.

Foreign Ports.

[PER NORTH AMERICAN.]

Arrived from New-York—Feb. 24, Louisa, at Texel; 27th, G. B. Lamar, at Deal; 28th, Lotus, at do.; no date, Superior and Golden Rule, at Shanghai.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Feb. 25, Wm. Chamberlain, at Havre; 26th, Sheridan, at Fleetwood; St. Helena, Uncas and Zered E. Hyman, at Liverpool; 27th, Anglesea, Grace Ross, Jane Henderson, Columbus, Nausett, Weymouth, Sagamore, Henry Back, Wm. Woodbury and E. D. Peters, at do.; 28th, Frank Haynie and Polynesia, at do.

Arrived from Mobile—Feb. 25, Oliver Moses and Culloden, at Liverpool; 26th, Tribune, at do.

Arrived from Philadelphia—No date, Mountain Wave, at Shanghai.

Arrived from Savannah—Feb. 25, Argo, at Liverpool; 27th, Granite State, at do.; Favorite, at Fleetwood.

Arrived from Galveston—Feb. 25th, Adolphine, at Liverpool; 27th, Rajah and Wm. Hunter, at do.

Sailed for New-York—Jan. 6, Dido Dido, from St. Helena; 7th, Monterey, from do.; Leicester, from do.; 20th, Phantom, from do.; Feb. 24, Acme, from Cardiff; 26th, Arthur White, from Gravesend; 27th, Southampton, from do.; Thornton, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—Jan. 16, R. B. Forbes, from Singapore; 20th, Shirley, from Calcutta; Feb. 25, Havelock, from Liverpool.

Sailed for New-Orleans—Jan. 9, Sardinian, from St. Helena; 16th, Agenoria, from do.

Sailed for Philadelphia—Feb. 25, Narragansett, from Liverpool.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Arrived from New-York—Jan. 10, Vigo, at Algoa Bay; 1st, Union, at Batavia; Feb. 29, "Saleho," at Antwerp; American Eagle, at Deal; Resolute, Henry Clay and Victory, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore—Feb. 29, D. F. Osteyon, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Feb. 29, New-Orleans, at Lizard Point; Annie Bodgman, at Queenstown; Castilion, Samaritan, Matilda, Polynesia, Peter Marcy, Commodore, and Constitution, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Charleston—Feb. 29, A. Gallatin, J. H. Atherton, J. G. Richardson, and Borneo, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Mobile—Feb. 29, Goodspeed, at Queenstown; New-Empire, at Greenock; Tudor, Ocean Wave, and Arabia, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Savannah—Feb. 29, British Empire, at Queenstown; Admirals Boadicea, and Tranquebar, at Liverpool.

Memoranda—The steamship City of Baltimore sailed from Queenstown for New-York at 1 P. M., of the 1st inst.

At Nassau, N. P., March 1, bark Lanerk, Upton, from Boston, for Havre in 10 or 12 ds.; schrs. Searsville, Sears, for Philadelphia in a week; Celerity, for London, do.